

CRIMINAL AND JUDICIAL STATISTICS.  
1881.

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I R E L A N D.

PART I.

POLICE—CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS—PRISONS.

PART II.

CIVIL PROCEEDINGS IN CENTRAL AND LARGER AND  
SMALLER DISTRICT COURTS.

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*Presented in both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.*

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TABLES OF RETURNS AND IN INTRODUCTORY AND  
EXPLANATORY REPORT.

[illegible]







# CRIMINAL AND JUDICIAL STATISTICS (IRELAND), 1881.

## INTRODUCTORY AND EXPLANATORY REPORT.

### PART I.—CRIMINAL STATISTICS.

The Statistics included in this volume were largely modified in 1879 by the Supreme Court of Judicature (Ireland) Act, the County Officers and Courts Act (Ireland), and the Prisons (Ireland) Act, which came into operation in the year 1878.

PART I.  
CRIMINAL STATISTICS.  
—  
Effect of  
Judicature,  
County Courts,  
and Prisons Acts

The first two Acts have gone a long way to restore that identity of Irish Civil Procedure, with that of England and Wales, which prevailed from the introduction of English Law in the reign of King Henry II., till the commencement of Modern Law Reforms in the reign of King George IV. The conversion of all the Irish Local Prisons into State Prisons, in the same Session in which a similar change was effected in England and Scotland, is another measure of assimilation. Legislation like the introduction, from 1st January, 1880, of the public prosecutor system in England, and proposed Criminal Code for indictable offences, all tend in the same direction of assimilation, and so facilitate the comparison of Irish and English Statistics, the object of the Address to the Crown from the House of Lords which led to the Irish Statistics being collected under the directions of the Lord Lieutenant on the model of the English volume in 1863.

The Revisions rendered necessary by the Legislation, which came into operation in 1878, led to a re-consideration of the whole volume and to considerable abridgements.

In the Police Tables the information is given for Counties, and Counties of Cities or Towns and Districts, like that of the Dublin Metropolitan Police and Belfast Borough, and not as previously for each Sub-Inspector's District.

Abolishment of  
Police Districts

The Statistics as to Coroners' Inquests has been entirely omitted as in the volume for 1879 and 1880. The information is presented to Parliament in the Reports of the Registrar-General as to deaths. As the great majority of the cases belong to accidental deaths, in no way connected with crime, they more properly belong to the Registrar-General's Department than to the Criminal Statistics. Thus the practice, introduced in recent years, in consequence of the system of public prosecutor, which is completely established in Ireland, of not producing the accused person before a Coroner's jury, has, as pointed out in previous

Discontinuation of  
Coroners' Tables

reports destroyed the value of Coroners' verdicts as an indication of crime. In many plea cases of crime Coroners' juries, from the absence of the prisoner, confine their verdict to the medical cause of death.

The importance which the Coroners' juries had, until 1850, in England was as a check on the compromising of crimes by a private prosecutor, before the public prosecutor system had been adopted there. This is shown by the fact that in Scotland, where the public prosecutor system has been so long in complete operation, there are no Coroners' inquests, the public being perfectly satisfied with the inquiries, under the direction of the Lord Advocate (an officer corresponding to the Irish and English Attorney-General), which are made into every sudden death by the Lord Crown Solicitor, there called Procurator Fiscal.

#### Abolishment of Tables of Criminal Proceedings

The Tables of Criminal Proceedings were greatly abridged, and are now confined to the purpose for which they are still required, supplying as to the results of proceedings in the cases of offences disposed of by indictment, information corresponding to that given in the Police Tables as to offences disposed of summarily.

#### Prisons' Tables.

Owing to the great changes introduced by the Irish Prisons Act, information similar to what had been given in former years as to each prison has been dispensed with, and the tables have been confined to the information which was absolutely necessary in connexion with showing the number of the Criminal classes, and presenting a view of the number of State Prisons retained in use in Ireland and the purpose to which they have been applied, with the state of education, birth-place, occupations, and frequency of previous convictions, of the total number of ordinary prisoners of each sex committed to the Larger District Prisons. To this has been added a brief summary (compiled from the information presented to Parliament in great detail in the Estimates) showing the staff and cost of the three classes of prisons—1, Central or Special, 2, Larger District Prisons; 3, Smaller District Prisons.

#### Reformatories, Industrial Schools, and Lunatic Tables exchanged.

No change has been made in the Statistics of Reformatories, Industrial schools, and of Lunatic Asylums as to Lunatics, whether criminal or charged with intent to commit a crime, and dangerous.

#### Change of order of Judicial Tables.

In the Judicial Statistics the order of the Tables was modified to correspond, in the earlier Tables, with the change of order which was introduced in the English Tables on the passing of the English Judicature Act, the later Tables are arranged so as to present the whole series on a systematic plan of showing, first, the Central Courts, such as the various Divisions of the High Court of Justice, the Court of Admiralty, the Court of Bankruptcy, and the various Central Appellate Jurisdictions; and secondly, the Local Courts and Local Jurisdictions of Central Courts.

These are divided into two groups, first, the Larger District Jurisdictions or Courts, such as Local Admiralty Courts, the District Registrars of the Court of Probate, the Circuit Jurisdiction of the Judges of the Supreme Court, and the Jurisdiction of the County Court Judges and Recorders. The proceedings as to Jurors and of Sheriffs, which relate partly to the central and partly to the local courts, the jurors fix both being taken from the same Jurors' Book, and the Sheriff acting as an officer of both the central and the local courts. In this group is given but the civil proceedings at Quarter Sessions, which, while they correspond in distinct to the County Courts, are, in fact, the Courts of Appeal from the decisions of magistrates in the small local or Petty Sessions Courts. The second group comprises the local Charter Courts, which exist in seven towns in Ireland, and the civil jurisdiction of the Court of Petty Sessions, which are held in 698 places.

Besides a change in order, the structure of some of the tables has been simplified, as in the case of the Civil Bill Process Servers and the Petty Sessions Courts, where the results are now presented for Counties only.

The Tables relating to the Supreme Court of Judicature have been settled so as to correspond as closely as possible with the corresponding Tables in the English volume.

Page 1  
CRIMINAL  
STATISTICS

Abatement of  
cases of Judicial  
Tables.

## CHAPTER I.—STATISTICS OF CRIME.

The following table shows the indictable offences compared with the corresponding figures for the preceding ten years:—

INDICTABLE OFFENCES NOT PROVIDED BY SCHEDULE.

Year.	Population.*	Number of Offences.	Actual Increase.	Actual Decrease.	Per 10,000 of Population		
					Number.	Increase.	Decrease.
1870.	5,618,819	3,517	289	—	37.6	0.7	—
1871.	5,595,067	3,185	—	1,382	35.0	—	2.6
1872.	5,571,159	7,716	—	489	14.3	—	0.9
1873.	5,537,281	6,943	—	774	12.0	—	1.9
1874.	5,514,844	6,682	—	289	12.0	—	0.2
1875.	5,529,494	6,089	—	64	10.4	—	0.1
1876.	5,521,618	6,261	—	207	11.7	—	0.7
1877.	5,538,908	8,320	67	—	11.6	0.1	—
1878.	5,551,068	6,999	631	—	12.0	1.2	—
1879.	5,561,327	8,069	1,290	—	12.1	2.1	—
1880.	5,557,959	8,667	518	—	12.0	0.9	—
1881.	5,558,650	11,918	3,298	—	32.2	7.2	—

CRIMES I.

Statistics of Crimes.

Comparison of  
crimes in 1880  
with crimes in  
previous years  
Indictable offences

Serious crime has increased for five years in succession. The increase in 1881 was 3,308, from 8,697 in 1880 to 11,915 in 1881. Crime is now double the proportion to population (23.2 in the 10,000 population) that it was in the prosperous year 1876, when it was only 11.7 in the 10,000. To get a figure at all comparable with the crime of 1881 we have to go back to 1864, when the same class of crimes collected on the same plan was 10,863. The year 1864 was the close of the last preceding crisis of pressure on farmers. This measured by the fall in Bank Deposits from £16,642,000 at the end of 1859 to £12,965,000 in 1863 showed a pressure of £3,075,000. The fall from £34,240,000 in 1876 to £29,746,000 in 1880 showed a pressure of £4,494,000. It is not necessary to go back to earlier periods when 1864 gives a fair comparison. In 1846 the Poor Law was not so adequate, before 1838 there was no Poor Law, before 1826 there was a tithe question, and before 1830 less efficient police.

The following table shows the offences determined summarily compared with the corresponding figures since 1870:—

Offences deter-  
mined summarily.

OFFENCES DETERMINED SUMMARILY.

Year.	Population.*	Number of Offences.	Actual Increase.	Actual Decrease.	Per 10,000 of Population		
					Number.	Increase.	Decrease.
1870.	5,618,819	224,005	—	1,398	432	—	7
1871.	5,595,067	219,119	—	15,826	406	—	24
1872.	5,571,159	211,679	—	8,799	393	—	18
1873.	5,537,281	223,843	12,172	—	411	16	—
1874.	5,514,844	229,561	4,694	—	430	19	—
1875.	5,529,494	213,145	16,041	—	408	28	—
1876.	5,521,618	226,313	13,167	—	402	33	—
1877.	5,538,908	264,226	9,890	—	468	17	—
1878.	5,551,068	269,228	2,961	—	460	4	—
1879.	5,561,327	354,570	—	12,880	677	—	25
1880.	5,557,959	310,225	—	15,844	658	—	27
1881.	5,558,650	356,190	—	30,633	652	—	48

\* Estimated population for the middle of each year from Registrar-General's Returns.

† In the Tables of Summary Offences the figures indicate the number of persons proceeded against. In the Tables of Indictable Offences the figures indicate the number of crimes committed.

While serious crime has been increasing minor offences show a decrease in the year of 83,533, and in three years in succession of 62,366, from 268,539 in 1878 to 206,193 in 1881. Of the decrease no less than 2,375 was in punishable drunkenness, following a decrease of 10,973 in 1880, and 8,702 in 1879; this may fairly be ascribed, to some extent, to the passing of the Sunday Closing Act, which was passed in 1873. While the country has been shocked by some fearful crimes it affords hope in applying remedies to find that minor offences have on a large scale been successfully diminished at the very time that serious crime was increasing.

As the Irish criminal statistics have been compiled for the purpose of a comparison with the corresponding statistics of England and Wales, and as the Scotch statistics were called for after the Irish had been in operation for some years, with the same object, an attempt has been made in the following tables to institute a comparison between the three parts of the United Kingdom, in accordance with a plan submitted to the Statistics Committee sitting in London in 1879 for carrying out a suggestion thrown out by them on the subject. The division of offences into two classes—indictable offences not disposed of summarily, and offences disposed of summarily—has been abandoned, as it is inapplicable in Scotland, where there are, except in the rare case of trials for treason, no Grand Juries, and consequently are usually no indictments.

In the following tables offences are divided into three classes:—1. Those which are in England and Ireland punishable only after trial by jury and in Scotland are usually so punished. 2. Those which are punishable either after trial by jury or after summary conviction before justices or borough magistrates, and 3. Offences punishable after summary conviction only.

This division corresponds to the mode of trial in Scotland as well as in England and Ireland. It has the practical advantage of classing offences in the order of importance into 1. More serious offences; 2. Less serious offences; and 3. Minor offences.

In the following table the more serious offences in Ireland in 1881 are compared with proportionate figures for an equal population, calculated from the English Criminal Statistics for 1879-80, by dividing the English figures by 5, and from the Scotch Criminal Statistics for 1879-80 by adding to the Scotch figures a third and five per cent. As the crime of attempting to commit suicide has always been included, the crime of committing suicide has been added, the figures being taken from those compiled by the Registrar-General of the three countries.

In some cases, where the classification in one part of the United Kingdom has not hitherto been adopted in another, the want has been supplied by estimates.

Thus in the Scotch figures it has been found necessary to supply by estimates the distinction between infanticide and other murders, offences against the lives of infants other than infanticide, and attempts to commit suicide.

The Scotch statistics have a very important classification of breach of duty, involving danger to human life. The want of this in the English and Irish statistics has been supplied by estimates.

In the following Table, the more serious offences committed in Ireland in 1881 are compared with proportional English and Scotch figures for 1880, for an equal population.



CLASS I.—OFFENCES PUNISHABLE AFTER TRIAL BY JURY.

TABLE I  
CRIMINAL  
STATISTICS  
—  
CHAPTER I  
Statistics of Offences.  
—  
Main serious  
offences.

CLASSES OF MORE SERIOUS OFFENCES.	Irish Offences in 1879.	Irish Population in 1879.	Irish Population in 1879.	Difference between Irish and English figures.		Difference between Irish and Scottish figures.	
				Irish Less	English Less	Irish Less	Scottish Less
<i>Irish numbers more than English but less than Scotch.</i>							
Total of more serious offences.	7,745	4,477	5,615	—	3,968	—	2,130
<i>Irish numbers greater than both English and Scotch.</i>							
Infanticide.	27	15	[74]	—	13	—	13
Murder.	89	12	[13]	—	26	—	35
Housebreaking or culpable homicide.	82	81	54	—	31	—	35
Offences against the life of adults, other than infanticide.	118	41	[96]	—	77	—	76
Attempts to murder or in badly hurt, other than adults under two years of age.	368	167	86	—	118	—	187
Other offences.	489	[69]	[814]	—	428	—	584
Mulctious offences against property.	1,676	181	[198]	—	1,555	—	1,474
Intimidation.	3,083	3	5	—	3,090	—	3,083
<i>Irish numbers less than both.</i>							
Offences against property without violence.	712	1,976	1,906	608	—	738	—
Offences against property with violence.	154	1,354	2,722	606	—	1,918	—
Bribe.	408	1607	1293	338	—	130	—
Forgery and offences against the currency.	40	339	[187]	105	—	47	—
Attempts to commit suicide.	43	125	98	150	—	38	—
Offences against morality.	171	184	348	78	—	137	—
Perjury.	18	30	99	17	—	16	—
<i>Offences charged for one country only.</i>							
Breach of duty, involving danger to human life.	[66]	[50]	50	—	—	—	—
Offences against the Queen's authority and person.	58	—	—	—	55	—	80

The general result of this table is most unfavourable to Ireland. The Irish figures of this class, which up to 1879 were always less than the English figures, were in 1881 nearly double (7,745) as compared with 4,477 crimes of the most serious class in equal population. The Irish figures have been in every year since a comparison was made less than the Scotch, and usually, by a very considerable amount. In 1879, the Irish were as much less as they now are in excess (2,130), viz., 7,745 in Ireland for 5,615 in an equal population, if the Scotch proportion of offences prevailed amongst them.

Irish figures most unfavourable

The Irish excess over English figures (3,968) arises from 3,090 cases of intimidation, 1,555 mulctious offences against property, 118 attempts at murder, and 82 murders of adults.

The Scotch figures are in two classes of crime worse than both the English and the Irish, viz., crimes against property with violence, and crimes against morality. The Scotch excess above the English figure in the first class is 1,918. This seems to point to some characteristics in which Scotland differs from both Ireland and England. The distress of the winter of 1879 brought into prominence the peculiarity of the Scotch Poor Law, by which the Guardians or Parochial Board are prohibited from relieving the able-bodied, however serious their distress may be. Then the laws of Poor Removal, requiring five years' industrial

An excess in Scotch statistics of more serious crimes.

\* For 1880. † For 1879. ‡ For 1876.

PART I.  
CRIMINAL  
STATISTICS.CHAPTER I.  
Statistics of Crime.

Less serious  
offences punish-  
able after summary  
trial in Ireland,  
England, and  
Scotland  
separately.

residence, and the existence of parochial relief, and absence of a common Poor Fund, like the London Fund, in Edinburgh and Glasgow, make the Scotch Poor Law less efficient than the English.

The next figure in which the Scotch come out unfavourably is in offences against morality, which are double the number in Ireland, 268 as compared with 111. The Scotch figure much exceeds the English one, which is only 186. This excess in Scotland has an important bearing on the Scotch law of marriage, which was some years since condemned by a Royal Commission for inquiry into the marriage laws of the three countries, and upon the denial of relief to able-bodied women without children.

In the following Table the less serious offences (that may be punished either after trial by jury, or after summary conviction), are compared with English and Scotch proportions of persons charged or proceeded against, in the Statistics of 1880.

CLASS II.—OFFENCES PUNISHABLE EITHER AFTER TRIAL BY JURY OR SUMMARY CONVICTION.

CLASS OF LESS SERIOUS OFFENCES.	Ireland as 1871.	England as 1871. Proportional Ratio to English Population.	Scotland as 1871. Proportional Ratio to Scottish Population.	Difference between Irish and English figures.		Difference between Irish and Scottish figures.	
				Irish Less.	English Less.	Irish Less.	Scottish Less.
<i>Irish numbers more than English, but less than Scotch.</i>							
Total of less serious offences,	58,458	22,545	108,045	—	33,385	55,617	—
Common assault and breaches of the peace,	38,554	17,372	84,827	—	18,894	51,591	—
<i>Irish numbers more than both English and Scotch.</i>							
Minor offences against public authorities,	4,325	4,616	850	—	1,592	—	2,555
Mischief offences of a minor class,	6,082	4,341	4,554	—	3,799	—	1,897
Harassment and molesting,	894	30	11	—	884	—	883
Assault and inflicting bodily harm,	656	85	58	—	571	—	571
Offences against Public Laws,	408	335	54	—	477	—	719
Aggravated assaults on women and children,	439	432	616	—	16	—	16
<i>Irish numbers less than both English and Scotch.</i>							
Offences against the Game Laws,	735	9,058	1,171	1,305	—	646	—
Theft and embezzlement,	5,589	12,327	16,395	7,898	—	11,106	—

Unfavourable  
character of the  
Scotch figures of  
less serious  
offences.

In these figures of less serious offences, the Scotch figures (108,045) are very unfavourable, being more than double the Irish, and considerably in excess of the Irish and English added together.

This unfavourable character arises from the great excess in common assaults and breaches of the peace (51,591), and of 11,146 in theft and embezzlement.

These crimes point to a weakness in the Scotch Police Force, only 10 for every 12 in England, and 21 in Ireland.

The unfavourable features of more serious offences in Ireland are carried into the less serious, there being a marked excess of malicious offences of a minor character 6,561 as compared with 4,341 in England and 4,554 in Scotland, and 656 of assault and inflicting bodily harm as compared with 85 in England.

Points in which  
the Irish figures  
of less serious  
offences are  
unfavourable.

In aggravated assaults on women and children, the Irish figures, hitherto less than the English, this year show an excess, 439 in Ireland as compared with 418 in England. In both assault and inflicting bodily harm and in aggravated assaults on women it has been necessary to supply the deficient classification of the Scotch statistics by estimates.

In another point the English law serious offences show excess, that is, in offences against the Game Laws, 2,028 as compared with 725 in Ireland and 1,171 in Scotland.

In the following table the minor offences punishable by summary conviction only are compared with corresponding English and Scotch figures of persons charged or proceeded against :—

CLASS III.—OFFENCES PUNISHABLE BY SUMMARY CONVICTION ONLY.

CHARGE or OTHER DESIGNATION	ENGL.	SCOTCH	DIFFERENCE between ENGL. and SCOTCH	DIFFERENCE between ENGL. and SCOTCH
	Persons charged in 1891	Persons charged in 1890 for same offences	ENGL. Law.	SCOTCH Law.
<i>Irish numbers more than both English and Scotch.</i>				
Total of minor offences, . . . . .	124,355	55,387	74,522	—
Punishable drunkenness, . . . . .	15,273	31,522	37,155	—
Unclashed offences, . . . . .	19,715	3,541	8,548	—
Road and way offences, . . . . .	12,533	9,969	2,564	—
Offences connected with laws for regulating trade in intoxicating liquors, . . . . .	7,349	2,262	1,219	—
Weights and Measures Acts, . . . . .	1,254	222	537	—
<i>Irish numbers less than English, but more than Scotch.</i>				
Offences against Mating Acts, coming under cognizance of justices as borough magistrates, . . . . .	556	842	289	—
Cruelty to animals, . . . . .	1,179	1,818	644	—
Against Revenue Laws other than obstructing Revenue Officers, . . . . .	975	2,325	1,350	—
Violations in contraventions of Acts of Parliament, (see Table IV.), . . . . .	26,225	26,522	20,680	—
<i>Irish numbers less than English and Scotch</i>				
Excep., . . . . .	1,513	4,246	2,772	—

In this table the Irish figures come out very unfavourably, the number, 124,355, being nearly equal to the English (95,387) and Scotch (74,522) figures added together—169,909.

This great excess rests on three figures. Punishable drunkenness was 44,001 in excess of the English figure; road and way offences, 14,008; and unclashed offences, 16,134.

On all these heads there has been a marked improvement. In punishable drunkenness the diminution in Ireland in the year has been 9,475. In Road and Way offences, 11,432, and in unclashed offences 2,148.

The assimilation effected, by the Petty Sessions Clerks (Ireland) Act\* of last Session, by putting the Irish Clerks in the same position as the English with no interval in the Place at Petty Sessions, will render the comparison in Summary Convictions between the two countries more accurate in future years.

While the public have been shocked with cases of injuring animals as part of the dangerous system of intimidation so prevalent, it is satisfactory to notice a diminution of ordinary cases of cruelty to animals in Ireland, from 1,522 in 1886, to 1,179 in 1891. The Irish figure though above the Scotch figure (544) is far below the English figure (1,818).

\* Stat. 44 & 45 Victoria, c. 18.

Points in which the English the total of less serious offences are unfavourable. Minor offences in Ireland, England, and Scotland compared.

Unfavourable character of Irish statistics of minor offences.

The English statistics of *minor offences* take notice of a number of offences against special statutes, such as the Compulsory Education Act, Mercantile Marine Laws, the Factory Acts, and Chimney Sweepers' Acts. These statistics are very valuable as indicating the working of important recent reforms. The Scotch statistics group all these into one class of Contraventions of Acts of Parliament. It would, however, be most valuable to have a classification, as in the English and Irish statistics, especially as the principle of Compulsory Education, which gives one of the largest English figures, is in still more complete operation in Scotland.

In the following table the total of the contraventions or violations of Acts of Parliament, which are unclassified in Scotland, are compared with the English and Irish totals, whilst the Irish figures in detail are compared with English proportionate numbers compiled from the English Statistics for 1880.

CLASS IV.—VIOLATIONS OR CONTRAVENTIONS OF ACTS OF PARLIAMENT, SPECIFIED IN IRELAND AND ENGLAND, BUT NOT IN SCOTLAND.

CLASS OF VIOLATION.	ENGLAND.	ENGLAND.	SCOTLAND.	Difference between Irish and English figures.		Difference between Irish and Scotch figures.	
	Offences committed in 1881.	Proportional Number in 1881 for same Population.	Proportional Number in 1878 for same Population.	Irish.	English.	Irish.	Scotch.
				Rate.	Rate.	Rate.	Rate.
<i>Irish numbers less than English but more than Scotch.</i>							
Total violations of Acts other than those in Table III.	35,326	38,592	20,688	12,174	—	—	4,545
<i>Irish numbers less than English.</i>			(Scotch unclassified.)				
Compulsory education—under Elementary education.	—	11,139	—	21,139	—	—	—
Vagrant Acts other than begging.	5,684	6,669	—	3,867	—	—	—
Public Acts.	1,554	4,379	—	3,465	—	—	—
Poor Law Acts.	199	2,205	—	1,666	—	—	—
Bastardy Laws, violation of.	25	937	—	802	—	—	—
Mercantile Marine Laws.	145	424	—	279	—	—	—
Lord's Day Act.	47	215	—	165	—	—	—
Prevention of Crime Act, 1871.	39	112	—	82	—	—	—
Firework-makers' Acts.	90	164	—	74	—	—	—
Factory Acts.	44	114	—	70	—	—	—
<i>Irish numbers greater than English.</i>							
Chimney Sweepers' Acts.	28	12	—	—	16	—	—
Vaccination Acts.	551	252	—	—	299	—	—
Laws relating to Public Health.	4,788	3,865	—	—	2,263	—	—
Local Acts and Borough By-laws.	16,441	5,566	—	—	4,825	—	—

The Irish total figure is below the English total by 12,174. This, however, arises chiefly from the compulsory education principle not having been yet extended to Ireland, whilst there were 11,139 prosecutions in England in a similar population. Thus the Vagrant Law, the Poor Law, and the Bastardy Law are all different.

The value of this table is therefore not so much as an indication of the character and conduct of the people as pointing out the want of a Minor Offences' Code for the United Kingdom, carrying out in all our criminal law the principles of perfect assimilation so largely adopted in the Criminal Code Bill and the recommendations of the Criminal Code Commission.

The distribution of crime in counties and districts is shown in the following tables, one having relation to indictable offences not disposed of summarily, and the other (p. 23) relating to offences disposed of summarily.

In this table the districts in which there was an increase of crime are separated from those in which there was a decrease, and the counties are classed according to the proportion of crime in each 10,000 of the population. The proportion for 1880 on population of 1881, and the proportion for 1878, on population of 1874, is added.

TABLE OF INDICTABLE OFFENCES NOT DISPOSED OF SUMMARILY

COUNTIES, DISTRICTS OF CITIES, TOWNS, AND RURAL POLICE DISTRICTS	Population in 1881	Indictable Offences not disposed of summarily			Number per 10,000 population		
		Number in 1881	Number in 1880	Number in 1878	1881	1880	1878
Total of Ireland, . . . . .	5,120,000	11,312	3,368	-	35.2	16.5	22.0
Above 5 times average (1881) - Dublin Metropolitan Police District, . . . . .	360,000	3,771	1,073	-	107.7	27.0	304.2
Above average (1881) -							
King's County, . . . . .	71,000	549	118	-	36.1	17.9	11.0
Tipperary, North Riding, . . . . .	55,000	261	129	-	32.8	18.4	6.6
Limerick, . . . . .	142,000	421	162	-	23.7	39.4	7.1
Galway, . . . . .	223,000	689	180	-	24.2	36.6	7.0
Kerry, . . . . .	301,000	517	183	-	26.7	19.9	6.7
Cork, West Riding, . . . . .	189,000	504	220	-	25.6	16.7	11.8
Westmeath, . . . . .	72,000	106	41	-	23.8	18.6	9.9
Longford, . . . . .	41,000	143	47	-	23.8	18.6	9.9
Below average (1881) and above half average (11.6) -							
Cork, East Riding, . . . . .	247,000	530	212	-	29.5	13.3	6.6
Kildare, . . . . .	76,000	167	41	-	22.0	15.6	15.6
Edgewood, . . . . .	100,000	214	15	-	19.0	13.6	9.5
Dublin, . . . . .	49,000	142	68	-	30.6	19.7	32.0
Tipperary, South Riding, . . . . .	113,000	320	78	-	20.4	13.0	3.4
Louth, . . . . .	84,000	179	54	-	19.0	17.2	8.1
Queen's County, . . . . .	78,000	142	54	-	19.6	10.7	6.1
Clare, . . . . .	141,000	264	97	-	18.7	11.8	4.0
Clare, . . . . .	90,000	159	37	-	17.6	11.3	6.6
Waterford, . . . . .	87,000	181	33	-	15.3	12.9	6.9
Mayo, . . . . .	130,000	213	117	-	16.9	8.0	7.1
Roscommon, . . . . .	12,000	30	4	-	16.7	12.0	22.2
Donegal (County of Town), . . . . .	10,000	21	1	-	16.0	14.0	11.0
Galway (County of Town), . . . . .	10,000	21	1	-	16.1	9.4	3.2
Wicklow, . . . . .	70,000	113	28	-	16.6	19.1	8.8
Cavan, . . . . .	123,000	302	40	-	16.0	14.4	8.9
Sligo, . . . . .	111,000	187	17	-	16.0	14.4	8.9
Monaghan, . . . . .	165,000	123	54	-	16.0	9.6	9.6
Below half average (11.6) -							
Fermanagh, . . . . .	86,000	80	43	-	12.6	6.6	4.6
Down, . . . . .	205,000	223	95	-	10.6	7.5	4.1
Wexford (County of City), . . . . .	24,000	13	0	-	10.6	6.0	5.7
Belmont, . . . . .	235,000	301	33	-	9.6	9.3	3.7
Leath, . . . . .	85,000	68	34	-	3.2	4.0	4.1
Tynan, . . . . .	117,000	171	7	-	3.6	3.6	5.3
Derry, . . . . .	295,000	113	30	-	3.0	4.8	4.2
Districts showing a decrease.							
Above half average (11.6) -							
Mayo, . . . . .	243,000	362	-	304	14.1	19.5	5.0
Donegal, . . . . .	67,000	64	-	4	12.0	14.6	4.6
Cork (County of City), . . . . .	50,000	53	-	0	11.6	12.0	14.0
Below half average (11.6) -							
Louth, (County of City), . . . . .	29,000	42	-	42	11.6	22.2	15.1
Wexford, . . . . .	124,000	136	-	6	11.0	11.4	7.0
Londonderry, . . . . .	124,000	126	-	4	9.3	9.4	9.8
Armagh, . . . . .	198,000	110	-	1	3.0	4.0	1.3
Down (County of Town), . . . . .	10,000	3	-	12	3.7	3.3	3.3
Armagh, . . . . .	228,000	63	-	12	3.7	3.3	3.3

PART I.  
GENERAL  
STATISTICS  
—  
CHAPTER I.  
Statistics of Crime.  
Distribution of Crime in Counties and Districts.

**PART I**  
**CRIMINAL**  
**STATISTICS**  
 —  
**CHAPTER I**  
*Statistics of Crime.*  
 —  
*Distribution of*  
*Crime in Counties*  
*and Districts.*

This table shows that the increase of 3,303 crimes in 1880 was spread over 33 of the county and town districts in Ireland, and there was a decrease in only 9. The most marked increases are 1,075 in the Dublin Metropolitan District, 392 in Kerry, 339 in Cork, West Riding, 312 in Cork, East Riding, 163 in Limerick, 136 in Tipperary, North Riding, and 118 in King's County. The districts showing a decrease are Mayo, 104, Limerick City, 40, Antrim, 12. Carlow, Cork City, Wexford, Londonderry, Armagh, and Carrickfergus, all show small decreases, less than 7 each.

The characteristic of this class of crime as arising from pressure on the rural population, ending in increased pauperism and in land agitation, is shown by the change of proportion in urban and rural crime in Galway, Waterford, Drogheda, and Cork, in 1881 compared with 1879.

STATES OF CRIME IN EACH 10,000 OF POPULATION.

Districts.	1879.		1879.		1881.		1881.	
	In Adjacent County.	In Urban District.	In Adjacent County.	In Urban District.	Rural Crime.		Urban Crime.	
					Number of Crimes per 10,000 Population.	Per cent.	Number of Crimes per 10,000 Population.	Per cent.
Galway Town,	31.3	18.2	17.0	17.0	14.9	82	—	—
Waterford City,	17.6	39.6	7.1	10.9	7.6	76	3.6	22
Drogheda Town,	13.3	38.7	38.4	25.1	0.6	3	12.6	60
Cork City,	29.3	11.6	4.6	17.0	10.7	93	11.0	63

**Excessive Crime**  
**in Dublin.**

Of the 11,915 indictable offences not disposed of annually in Ireland 3,771, or nearly one-third occurred in the Dublin Metropolitan Police district, which contains only one-fiftieth of the population of Ireland.

Of the increase of crime in the year (3,303) nearly one-third (1,075) occurred in Dublin, and amongst these the earliest of the assassinations. The crime of Dublin, which was last year below that of Manchester and Belfast as much as 20 in the 10,000, in 1881 exceeded it, 167.7 as compared with 100.7.

The Recorder of Dublin calls for "an effort thoughtful, persistent, and co-operative, towards the removal of the excessive crime," and compares the crime of Dublin, not with Manchester, but with Cork and Belfast. In these towns the proportions are only 11.6 and 9.6 in the 10,000 population.

As the Dublin Police is as nearly as possible the same proportion to population as the Police in Belfast, 31 in the 10,000 compared with 30, the Dublin force consequently bears a very much smaller proportion to the criminal classes. Then the Belfast Police being amalgamated with the Royal Irish Constabulary, more readily admits of extension to meet the necessities of the case.

Some of the characteristics of the classes of crime in Dublin are such as it would require a specially larger Police Force to cope with it. As to habitual criminals the most remarkable feature is larceny from the person, these amounted (1880) in the rest of Ireland to 118, and giving for Dublin one-fiftieth or 11; the number of this class of crimes in Dublin was 530, or nearly fifty times as many. There is a nearly similar result as to uttering and putting off base coin, the number 26 in the rest of Ireland would give about one and a half for Dublin, the actual number is 47 or thirty-one times as much.

## DISTRIBUTION OF OFFENCES BY DISTRICTS SUMMARY

PART I

GENERAL  
STATISTICS.CHARTERED  
SOCIETY OF CRIME.Distribution of  
Crime in Counties  
and Municipalities.Distribution of  
Offences deter-  
mined separately,  
in Counties and  
Districts.

TOWN CRIMES AND OFFENCES DETERMINED SEPARATELY IN 1911, COMPARED WITH POPULATION IN COUNTIES AND MUNICIPALITIES WITH DISTRICT CRIME DISTRIBUTION	Population in 1911 as ascertained 1,000	Number of Persons pro- ceeded against in 1911 for Offences deter- mined separately	Proportion of Persons proceeded against in each 1,000 of Population			
			In 1911.	In 1910.	More in 1911.	Less in 1911.
Total of Ireland, . . . . .	5,120,000	206,195	402	406	—	64
<i>Areas showing a decrease in 1911.</i>						
Above three times average (1,500) in 10,000 population —						
Dublin Metropolitan Police District, . . . . .	350,000	45,280	1,300	1,524	—	225
Above double average (800) —						
Galway (County of Town), . . . . .	19,000	2,115	1,115	1,415	—	301
Cork (County of City), . . . . .	80,000	7,500	935	1,042	—	106
Above average (500) —						
Waterford (County of City), . . . . .	25,000	1,724	784	827	—	143
Douglas (County of Town), . . . . .	12,000	845	702	745	—	29
Ballinacorney, . . . . .	90,000	14,614	162	167	—	262
Kilbarnock, . . . . .	75,000	4,063	535	538	—	3
Kilbarnock, . . . . .	39,000	1,856	475	505	—	—
Limerick (County of City), . . . . .	126,000	8,749	694	680	—	2
Limerick, . . . . .	300,000	6,645	420	507	—	87
Above average (500) —						
Tipperary, South Riding, . . . . .	113,000	4,519	408	469	—	61
Louth, . . . . .	65,000	2,373	361	464	—	103
Wexford, . . . . .	22,000	2,420	309	402	—	29
Wicklow, . . . . .	50,000	4,567	327	396	—	33
Sligo, . . . . .	111,000	5,645	333	444	—	111
King's County, . . . . .	53,000	5,189	340	480	—	41
Loughlin, . . . . .	225,000	7,425	322	371	—	39
Galway, . . . . .	67,000	5,875	331	432	—	101
North, . . . . .	141,000	6,090	327	329	—	2
Cork, . . . . .	247,000	7,625	309	324	—	15
Cork, East Riding, . . . . .	100,000	3,125	303	376	—	73
Monaghan, . . . . .	60,000	5,069	280	414	—	134
Dublin (outside Metropolitan District), . . . . .	190,000	2,099	294	286	—	8
Kildare (including City), . . . . .	75,000	4,764	285	324	—	39
Queen's County, . . . . .	120,000	5,543	276	330	—	54
Down, . . . . .	90,000	3,425	276	314	—	37
Lisburn, . . . . .	147,000	5,303	273	313	—	40
Tipperary, . . . . .	204,000	6,078	273	296	—	23
Armagh, . . . . .	163,000	4,425	270	324	—	54
Tipperary, North Riding, . . . . .	84,000	3,259	264	320	—	56
Limerick, . . . . .	142,000	5,507	253	327	—	74
Cork, . . . . .	125,000	3,116	241	275	—	34
Wexford, . . . . .	154,000	5,526	235	307	—	72
Waterford, . . . . .	254,000	4,700	206	231	—	25
Armagh, . . . . .	212,000	4,580	205	221	—	16
Mayo, . . . . .	200,000	3,821	197	290	—	93
Drogheda, . . . . .	200,000	3,821	197	290	—	93
Districts showing an increase below average (500) —						
Carlingford (County of Town), . . . . .	10,000	367	367	297	70	—
Cork, West Riding, . . . . .	162,000	5,569	344	345	1	—
Fermagh, . . . . .	45,000	3,320	275	270	5	—

In this table the most marked feature is an excess of town crime.

D 2

Part I  
CRIMINAL  
STATISTICS

CHAPTER I.

Statistics of Crime

The leading characteristic of this table is that the diminution of offences determined summarily extends to all Ireland, except three districts—Carrickfergus, West Riding of Cork, and Fermanagh.

The decrease is specially marked in the town populations, where there is the greatest excess of this class of crime. From 187 persons proceeded against in the 10,000 population in Donegal to 1,112 in the town of Galway, is very marked; but Galway shows a decrease of 361 in the 10,000, Belfast of 285, Waterford of 143, and Dublin of 129.

Offences summarily disposed of in towns and adjoining counties compared.

The degree of preponderance of town crime is shown by the comparison of the offences disposed of summarily, compared with each 10,000 of population, in the several town districts and in the adjoining counties:—

PROPORTION OF PERSONS PROCEEDED AGAINST IN EACH 10,000 OF POPULATION.

Districts.	In Town District.	Adjoining County.	Excess in Urban District.	Excess per cent.
Dublin Metropolis, .	1,305	308	1,000	77
Waterford City, .	784	325	459	71
Belfast, .	750	306	444	71
Cork City, .	576	349	227	67
Galway Town, .	838	332	506	65
Tragethwaite, .	713	321	392	53
Limerick City, .	674	343	331	46

It appears from this table that the offences determined summarily were in Dublin (which shows the greatest proportionate excess above the adjoining county), 1,305 in each 10,000 of the population, being 1,005 or 77 per cent. above the number in the adjoining county. In Limerick (which shows the least excess), the offences were 674 in each 10,000 of the population, being 171, or 69 per cent. above the number in the adjoining county.

Number of persons apprehended for indictable offences.

The Irish Police Tables following the English show in the case of indictable offences not proceeded against summarily, only the number of crimes committed, and number of persons apprehended. They do not distinguish as the Scotch statistics do, as well in cases punished after trial by jury, as in cases disposed of summarily, the offences for which no one was apprehended within the year.

In the case of the Irish and English statistics of offences disposed of summarily, it is the number of persons proceeded against which is alone taken note of, and there is no account of offences of this class committed or charged where no one is proceeded against.

In Ireland for 11,915 indictable offences, not disposed of summarily, 5,801 persons were apprehended, or nearly 49 per cent. This is very much below the proportion in Ireland in 1880, which was 58 per cent. In England and Wales, in 1874-7, the proportion was only 46 per cent; the highest proportion reached in England for some years was in 1863, when it was 68 per cent.

With respect to persons proceeded against, the statistics supply the following information.—The total number was 211,594. The persons actually apprehended for indictable offences not disposed of summarily, 5,801



The character of the persons proceeded against is shown in the following table, in which a recent English proportion of each class to the whole number is added for comparison.—

PART I.  
CRIMINAL  
STATISTICS.  
—  
CHAPTER I.  
Statistics of Offences.  
—  
Character of persons proceeded against.

CHARACTER OF PERSONS PROCEEDED AGAINST IN 1871, COMPARED WITH ENGLISH STATISTICS FOR ENGLAND AND WALES IN 1871	ENGLAND IN 1871		ENGLAND AND WALES IN 1871		English Proportion higher than Irish	Irish Proportion higher than English
	Total.	Proportion of each class to the Total Number	Proportion of each class to the Total Number	Proportion of each class to the Total Number		
Total number proceeded against, . . . . .	251,264	100	100	100	—	—
Debtors whose character is unknown, . . . . .	34,194	14.7	36.3	31.6	—	—
Total number whose character is known, . . . . .	160,798	—	100	—	—	—
Previous good Character, . . . . .	161,087	99.4	62.5	—	—	33.5
Suspicious Characters, . . . . .	5,733	3.6	3.5	—	—	—
Prostitution, . . . . .	4,138	2.6	4.8	3.0	—	—
Vagrants, Tramps, and others without any visible marks of substance, . . . . .	3,444	1.9	5.1	3.3	—	—
Habitual Drunkards (not under other heads), . . . . .	2,701	1.6	9.8	7.9	—	—
Known Thieves, . . . . .	1,671	0.9	3.9	3.9	—	—

It appears from this summary that in Ireland 15 per cent. of the persons proceeded against were of character unknown to the Police, whilst in England and Wales 36 per cent. of those proceeded against were of that class. This arises in part from the much higher number of Police in proportion to the population in Ireland than in England and Wales, already noticed, and in part from the greater number of foreigners and the greater aggregation of the people in cities and towns in England than in Ireland.

In Ireland 99 per cent. of those proceeded against, whose characters were ascertained, were of previous good character, while in England and Wales only 67 per cent. were of this class.

The most remarkable figures, as indicating the result of the system of a public prosecutor and large police force in suppressing crime in Ireland, is that the proportion of known thieves (5.9) is only one-fifth the proportion proceeded against in England and Wales, 3.9.

In connexion with the statistics of habitual drunkards, which has become of so much importance, owing to the commencement made in the Session of 1875 of legislation for restraining this class, greater precision has been introduced into the statistics—a return, which has the effect of defining what shall, for the purpose of the statistics, be taken as constituting the character of an habitual drunkard, viz. three convictions within twelve months.

Habitual  
Drunkards/  
Convictions.

The most important result of the habitual drunkenness return is the light it throws upon the causes of town crime, which has been noticed as excessive. Taking the seven town jurisdictions outside Dublin, of Belfast, Cork, Limerick, Waterford, Galway, Drogheda, and Carrickfergus, with an aggregate population of 890,000, the habitual drunkards were 573, or about 15 in the 10,000 population. In the rest of Ireland, outside the Metropolitan district with a population of 4,890,000, the number were only 1,788, or 4 in the 10,000. In the Dublin Metropolitan Police District, with a population of 350,000, the number was 861, or 10 per 10,000 population. The most remarkable increase was in Dublin, from 222 to 861. In the seven other town jurisdictions it was from 558 to 573. In the rest of Ireland there was a falling off from 1,812 to 1,788. In all Ireland there was a slight increase of 107 from 2,618 to 2,725. Of this total 2,155 were convictions 3 times and less than 5 times, 533 5 times and less than 10 times, and 34 10 times and upwards.

## CHAPTER II.—MODES OF PROCEDURE FOR PUNISHING CRIME

As a basis of any comparison of statistics on this subject, it is necessary to bear in mind the leading differences between the arrangements in Ireland, England, and Scotland.

There is now a Police force throughout the United Kingdom. In Scotland, it is entirely under local authorities, and small in numbers. In England it is under local authority, except in the Metropolitan Police District. In Ireland the Police force is very numerous, and none of it is under local authority.

In Scotland, the Sheriffs are permanent officers, having, besides their civil executive or ministerial functions, a large amount of criminal jurisdiction in all parts of Scotland, resembling that of Police Magistrates in certain towns in England. In Ireland there is a large staff of Resident Magistrates discharging duties resembling those of English Police Magistrates, and Scotch Sheriffs in all parts of Ireland. In Scotland, the institution of all serious prosecutions rests with the local Crown Solicitor, a resident officer (called Procurator-Fiscal), acting under the directions of the State Prosecutor, the chief law officer (called Lord-Advocate), and corresponding to the Attorney General in Ireland and in England.

In Ireland, the Police, being a centralized force, act as public prosecutors in a large number of minor offences, and in the commencement of the greater number of serious prosecutions. In Ireland, except in the County and City of Dublin, there are two Crown Solicitors, one for the Quarter Sessions' cases, and one for the more serious cases at the Assizes, and it is the Sessions Crown Solicitor who is alone required to be resident, except in some recent appointments.

The machinery for public prosecution is, therefore, much more completely organized in Scotland than in Ireland. In Scotland the same local public officer has charge of a case from its very first initiation till its close, and he is not embarrassed or delayed by any duplicate proceedings. In Ireland, a case is taken up first by the police, and the solicitor who is to have charge of it at the trial is not brought in till a later stage. In Scotland the system is so perfect, and the public have such confidence in it, that the local Crown Solicitor's examination of the cause of death, in all sudden or suspicious cases, which he always makes, is deemed sufficient, and there are no Coroners' inquests.

In Ireland, notwithstanding the centralized Police, the Resident Magistrates and Crown Solicitors, and system of State prosecution, Coroners' inquests are still retained on the English analogy, where they had until 1880 a real function to discharge in checking the possible commission of crime by the private prosecutor, as the public prosecutor system, established there in 1879, did not come into operation till the 1st of January, 1880. The double inquiry before the Coroner and the Magistrate has been found in Ireland such an impediment to prosecutions, and such an unnecessary expense, that whenever the accused is arrested the practice is now for the Police to refuse to produce him before the Coroner's inquest, and the Coroner's jury are asked to limit their finding to the medical cause of death. Should the accused not be arrested till after the Coroner's inquest, the double inquiry cannot be avoided.

The perfection of the Scotch system of the public prosecutor taking charge of all prosecutions for jury trial is that bills of indictment, and the services of Grand Juries, another English institution for protecting against the abuse of private prosecutors, is entirely dispensed with, except in the rare case of trials for high treason, when the Grand Jury is interposed as a check, not on the private, but on the State prosecutor. The Scotch system in dispensing with Coroners' Juries and Grand Juries effects a great saving in the time and number of attendances of Jurors, and in the time and expense of

witnesses. In Ireland and Scotland the juries are selected to serve in a fixed rotation,\* without any possibility of interference by the Sheriff, who is a permanent officer in Scotland, though an annual officer in Ireland, as in England.

In Scotland provision is made that one-third of each jury panel shall consist of special jurors, and two-thirds of common jurors. In Ireland jurors are selected from a general jurors' book, containing both common and special jurors, but there is no provision for any proportion consisting of special jurors. In Scotland the challenges of special jurors is limited,† in Ireland the whole of the challenges of the accused may be applied to exclude special jurors.

As the merits of the Scotch criminal procedure rest mainly on the complete development of the system of public prosecution, and that system has been to a very large extent adopted in Ireland, and is now extended to England, a basis is thus laid for a complete assimilation of the criminal law of the whole United Kingdom. The inclusion of Ireland in the Criminal Code Bill, though at first omitted, and the comparison which has been to the earlier tables of Irish, English and Scotch offences, and what has been just stated as to comparative criminal procedure, indicate how easily a complete assimilation might be effected.

Notwithstanding the adoption in Ireland of the plan of public prosecution on the Scotch model, the Irish system has a most remarkable element of incompleteness. Very important cases are, notwithstanding, left to private prosecutors, such as prosecutions under the Bankruptcy Act, for fraudulent bankruptcies, with the difficulty of deficient assets to pay the costs, if not allowed out of local rates, and the imputation of vindictiveness against creditors who may press for prosecution. Exclusive friends are also left to private prosecutors, whilst singularly enough it was the success of the Scotch system in the prompt and effective prosecutions of the Directors of the City of Glasgow Bank that led to the extension of the system in England.

Another arrangement peculiar to Ireland was the proclamation of districts under special Acts. The Peace Preservation Act of 1879 (incorporating provisions of an earlier Act of 1854) expired on 1st June, 1880. In the latter part of the same year, between 7th October and end of year, it was deemed necessary to proclaim under the provisions of the Act 6 Wm IV, cap. 13, and give an additional establishment of Police to the counties of Galway, Mayo, and Leitrim, in Connaught, the counties of Limerick and Kerry and West Riding of Cork (except the part of the Barony of East Muskerry in that Riding), in Munster, and the Barony of Inchowen in Donegal, in Ulster. In 1881, 3 baronies in Sligo and 8 in Roscommon were proclaimed in Connaught, Clare and the rest of Cork, in Munster, Longford and Westmeath, in Leinster, and an additional parish in Donegal, in Ulster.

Under the Protection of Person and Property Act of 1881 a power of prescribing districts exists, and the area prescribed at the end of 1881 included the three provinces of Leinster, Munster, and Connaught (except Galway Town), and one barony in Cavan and one barony and part of another in Donegal, in Ulster.

Under the Peace Preservation (Ireland) Act, 1881, prohibiting the carrying or having arms without licence, the three provinces of Leinster (except Kilkenny City), Munster, and Connaught, and three Baronies and five Parishes in Donegal in Ulster were proclaimed at the end of 1881. In Ulster the prohibition against carrying arms included the town of Belfast and Londonderry City, and the counties of Cavan, Monaghan, and two baronies in Tyrone.

Of the 1,801 persons apprehended for offences punishable after indictment and trial by jury, 1,773 were discharged, 432 were held for further examination or committed

PART I.  
CRIMINAL  
PROCEDURE.

CHAPTER II.

Procedure.

DIFFERENCES IN  
MODES OF  
PROCEDURE IN  
IRELAND, ENGLAND,  
AND SCOTLAND  
EXPLORED.

Districts proclaimed under Act  
6 Wm IV, cap.  
13.

Districts prescribed under  
Protection of Person and Property  
Act, 1881.

Districts proclaimed under  
Peace Preservation (Ireland) Act,  
1881.

Results of preliminary inquiry  
as to offences.

\* Section 19 of Scotch Jury Act of 1820 (5 Geo IV, c. 22).

† As to Jurors in Criminal Cases, see section 7 of Scotch Jury Act of 1825 (5 Geo IV, c. 22). As to Jurors in Civil Cases, by Scotch Superior Courts Act of 1845 (10 & 11 Vic, c. 106, s. 65).

† "Of the five special jurors to be chosen not more than two shall be allowed to be challenged by each person accused."—Scotch Jury Act, 1825 (5 Geo IV, c. 22), section 15. The Scotch jury consists of fifteen.

TABLE I.  
General Statistics.

CHAPTER II.  
Procedure.

possible after trial by jury in Ireland and England compared.  
Disposal of Bills of Indictment by Grand Jury in Ireland and England compared.

for want of evidence, and 3,591 were committed or bailed for trial, giving the proportions of 80 per cent., 8 per cent., and 69 per cent. respectively. The corresponding English proportions were 80 per cent., 1 per cent., and 69 per cent.

The results of proceedings before Grand Jurors in criminal cases (peculiar to England and Ireland, and wanting in Scotland, except in cases of treason, as already noticed), is compared with the English figures in the following table—

	Ireland, 1881	English Proportions Percentages
No bill issued by Grand Jury.	305	117
No prosecution.	370	6
Bailed and not tried.	3591	
Total.	4266	333

These figures indicate the fraction discharged by Grand Jurors in stopping prosecutions, to the extent of 7 per cent. of the persons for trial (5,816). In England and Wales the number of persons against whom no bills were found was 4 per cent. of the proportioned number (2,954).

In addition to those bailed and not tried, or when there was no prosecution, there were 154 cases in which trial postponed after disagreement of jurors.

Judicial proceedings after trial by jury.

Of the 3,550 persons tried by jury 16 were found or acquitted as insane, 1,137 were acquitted (not on the ground of insanity), and 2,398 were convicted, giving the proportions of 0.4 per cent., 29.6 per cent., and 70.0 per cent. respectively. The corresponding English proportions are 0.3 found or acquitted as insane, 20.5 acquitted (not on ground of insanity), and 79.2 convicted.

Convictions and acquittals for a series of years.

With regard to persons tried by jury at Assizes, Dublin Commission Court, and Quarter Sessions, the following table sets forth the numbers for a series of years, and shows also the results of the trial—

Year.	Total.	Convicted, or found guilty in law.	Acquitted.	Proportions of those tried who were	
				Convicted, or found guilty in law.	Acquitted.
1871.	3,885	3,554	1,068	71.9	28.0
1872.	3,555	3,099	896	72.9	27.0
1873.	3,656	3,522	1,894	70.0	30.0
1874.	3,838	3,369	1,555	69.5	30.5
1875.	3,524	3,009	1,691	71.9	28.0
1876.	3,675	3,367	1,118	69.9	30.0
1877.	3,191	1,515	880	72.4	27.6
1878.	3,155	2,394	832	72.7	27.3
1879.	3,394	2,517	1,547	69.9	30.1
1880.	3,583	3,369	1,095	69.0	31.0
1881.	3,850	2,714	1,126	70.4	29.6

Proportions of acquittals in France.

In France the proportion of acquittals has been made the subject of considerable research. In crimes against public order they amounted in 1877\* to 20 per cent. In frauds the proportion is 26 per cent., in crimes against the person 23, in offences against morals, 20 per cent., and in robbery, principally by old offenders, the proportion falls to 16 per cent. As offences against public order and against the person preponderate in Ireland, and robberies in England, this French analysis throws some light on the different proportions of acquittals in the two countries. The French proportion in all cases in 1877 was 21 per cent. The French statistics further analyse the effect of different circumstances on the verdict of juries. As to sex in 1878,† 19 per cent. of men were acquitted, and 35 per cent. of women.

Proportions of acquittals in Scotland.

In Scotland where one-third of the jury are special jurors and the verdict of the majority is taken—the proportion of acquittals was only 12 per cent.

Further judicial proceedings summary Jurisdiction.

Taking the same year for both countries (1880), the proportion of persons discharged and convicted were in Ireland, 19 to 81 per cent. The corresponding English proportions were 22 per cent. and 78 per cent.

\* Published in 1878.

† Published in 1880.

In the following table the sentences after trial by jury in Ireland in 1881 are compared with the English and Scotch sentences in 1880 and the French in 1878 in an equal population —

TABLE I.  
Criminal  
Sentences.  
—  
TABLE II.  
Prisoners.

Sentences.	Ireland, 1881.	In prison of England and Wales, equal to Ireland, 1880.	Scotch proportions equal to 1880.	In prison of France equal to Ireland, 1881.	Sentences in Ireland, com- pared with preceding years in England and Wales, in Scotland and in France.
Death, . . . . .	6	6	—	—	4
<i>Penal Servitude —</i>					
For life, . . . . .	3	3	—	31	232
For 15 years, . . . . .	20	15	8	—	
Alone 12 years, . . . . .	43	280	80	218*	
For 12 and above 6 years, For 6 years and 3 years,	133	—	33	—	
<i>Imprisonment —</i>					
Alone 1 year, . . . . .	74	551	196	—	300
For 1 year and above 6 months, For 6 months and under,	267 1,174	1,818 1,063	447 1,884	3,227	
<i>Whipping, flogging, or discharged on parole,</i>	815	67	36	—	
<i>Sentences repaid and Pardon,</i>	24	—	76	—	
<i>Total,</i>	2,626	2,143	2,830	—	
<i>Sent to Reformatory or Industrial Schools,</i>	25	27	37	3	

It thus appears that 2,626 persons were punished for serious offences in 1881, this number differs from the total number (2,714) convicted or detained as insane, as on preceding page by the number (14) who were detained as insane. The 25 sent to reformatory schools are classified in the table according to the usual punishments, and then appended separately as of importance in connexion with the reformatory system for juvenile criminals.

In England and Wales a different method of classification is pursued. Those sent to reformatories or Middlesex Industrial School are not included in the detail classification for the preliminary sentence which they receive. The total 2,143, includes the proportionate number of 37 sent to Reformatories as a distinct class.

It appears from the above table that the number 2,626 punished for serious offences in Ireland is 315 more than 2,303, the number in 1880, and for the first time since the Statistics were compiled on the present plan in 1873, exceeds by 445 the English proportionate number for equal population in 1880 (2,183).

The comparison with the Scotch figure for equal population (2,830) is interfered with by the number of accused persons taken up as suspects under the Protection of Person and Property, Ireland, Act, 1881, as these were, before the end of 1881, 432 in number, and of those 374 were under detention at the end of the year, it is impossible to rest any conclusion on the Scotch proportionate figure, exceeding the Irish by 132—as more than that number out of 374 suspects in custody at the end of the year might have been punished if the Act had not passed.

The same cause interferes with the usual comparison of the different classes of punishment.

The punishments for offences determined summarily in Ireland in 1881 are compared with those in England and Wales in 1880 in the following table —

[TABLE.]

\* Forced labour, not perpetual, and restriction. † Not sentenced.

E

Statistics after  
summary jurisdiction in Ireland  
and in England

TABLE.

FINESSES FORWARDED AGAINST PERSONS IN ENGLAND IN 1891, COMPARED WITH THOSE OF ENGLAND AND WALES IN 1890		Actual 1891.	Supplied as a portion of the Statistics of the Prisoners in England and Wales issued in May, 1892.	English Prisoners in the last year.	Irish Prisoners in the last year.
Sentenced, . . . . .		166,232	163,678	42,734	—
Unsentenced sentences, . . . . .		25,246	8,672	5,265	—
Chained sentences, . . . . .		142,890	96,633	51,488	—
Not committed, viz.—		Total, 122,616	34,135	52,281	—
Fined, . . . . .		122,163	68,692	89,482	—
To find surties or recognisances, . . . . .		5,249	1,350	671	—
Delivered to Army or Navy, . . . . .		573	471	—	293
Whipped, . . . . .		4	524	—	518
Committed, viz.—		Total, 16,475	81,268	—	4,798
To Prison, 14 days and under, . . . . .		6,676	10,623	—	3,891
" 1 month and above 14 days, . . . . .		5,562	3,549	420	—
" 3 months and above 1, . . . . .		1,434	2,292	—	848
To Industrial Schools, . . . . .		637	463	575	—
" 1 month and above 2, . . . . .		637	1,375	—	715
To Prison, 3 months and above 3, . . . . .		453	463	—	34
To Reformatory Schools, . . . . .		354	256	—	34
To Prison, above 5 months, . . . . .		62	18	34	—

Of the 142,891 punishments actually passed, only 16,475, or less than 11 per cent., involved imprisonment, whipping, or detention in reformatories or industrial schools; 3,269, or less than 3 per cent., were finding surties or recognisances, while no less than 122,154, or nearly 87 per cent., of the passed punishments in Ireland, were fines.

Statistics and law  
as to Fines in Ire-  
land and England  
compared.

The extreme reliance placed on fines as punishment in Ireland compared with the ineffectual result obtained, and compared with the usually small amount of serious crime, raises a strong doubt whether fines are the best species of punishment for habitual offenders.

The remarkable difference in the proportion of imprisonment to fines as a punishment for minor offences—1 to 8 in Ireland, as compared with 1 to 3½ in England and Wales—suggests an inquiry as to the causes of the difference.

Since the codification introduced by Sir Robert Peel's Criminal Statutes, 1827, and the Summary Jurisdiction reform in Ireland, 1851, following so closely the English measure, the Criminal Law of Ireland and England and Wales is to a very large extent identical; but in the matter of fines, there has been, since the Irish Fines Act of 1851, a very large amount of diversity, leading to an entirely distinct set of statutory provisions in Ireland—provisions so complicated as to have given rise to diversities in administration between local and central authorities, and diversity of construction in the Superior Courts. The diversities in the law are of such a nature as to affect the statistics, and to make the proceedings against persons for offences disposed of summarily, especially in the case of drunkenness and other offences chiefly punished by fines, not at all so perfectly comparable with the corresponding English figures as the statistics of offences made the subject of indictment.

The passing for England and Wales alone of the Justices Clerks Act of 1877, and the Summary Jurisdiction Act of 1879, without corresponding measures for Ireland, further disturbs these Statistics for the purpose of comparison. The Bill introduced by Mr. E. Litton, Q.C., M.P., for extending the principle of the Justices Clerks Act to Ireland, passed in 1881, (Petty Sessions Clerks, Ireland, Act, stat. 44 & 45 Vic. c. 18) which terminated the pecuniary interest the Petty Sessions Clerks had in the amount of fines imposed and in the Petty Sessions Stamp received.

The difference in results of judicial proceedings and sentence of the men and women for trial by jury is shown in the following table:—

DEPARTMENT OF PRISON FOR TRIAL BY JURY, 1883.

DEPARTMENT OF PRISON FOR TRIAL, COMPARISON WITH DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND GIRLS	Men and Boys	Women and Girls	Proportion disposed of	
			Men and Boys	Women and Girls
Total number of persons sent for trial, . . . . .	4,537	734	Per cent. 100	Per cent. 100
Total not tried, . . . . .	1,384	154	30.4	21.0
<i>Viz</i> —Bailed and not tried, . . . . .	480	65	10.5	8.7
No bills found against, . . . . .	342	45	7.6	6.1
Not prosecuted, . . . . .	322	43	7.2	5.9
Trial postponed after disengagement of Jury, . . . . .	144	19	3.2	2.5
Total tried and disposed of, . . . . .	3,153	580	71.6	78.9
Distribution of total trial, . . . . .			100	100
I. Convicted, or detained as insane, . . . . .	3,208	619	76.6	71.0
<i>Viz</i> —Sentenced to imprisonment, &c., . . . . .	3,141	566	68.7	64.9
Sentenced to penal servitude, . . . . .	141	34	4.5	4.1
Fined, . . . . .	4	2	0.2	0.2
Accepted on ground of insanity, . . . . .	4	1	0.2	0.1
Sentenced to death, . . . . .	3	3	0.1	0.6
II. Acquitted on trial, . . . . .	865	171	20.5	22.0

These statistics show very slight differences in the proceedings against the different sexes, while the difference of acquittals between men and women in France is as 19 compared to 33. In Ireland it is only as 29.5 to 29.

In the following table, the summary proceedings in 1881 against men and boys and against women and girls are set out for comparison:—

PROCEEDINGS IN 1881 AGAINST MEN AND BOYS AND AGAINST WOMEN AND GIRLS	Men and Boys	Women and Girls	Proportion per cent. to Total	
			Men and Boys	Women and Girls
Total number proceeded against, . . . . .	170,135	32,480	100	100
Discharged, . . . . .	30,273	8,840	18.1	32.2
Total number of persons convicted, . . . . .	139,862	23,640	82.9	67.8
Unconvicted punishments, . . . . .	12,991	3,438	—	—
Convicted punishments, . . . . .	127,871	20,202	100	100
Number not convicted, <i>viz</i> —	Total, 118,236	17,436	87.9	74.0
Fined, . . . . .	112,275	16,808	85.4	73.4
To find answer at recognizance, . . . . .	3,877	823	3.2	4.4
Delivered to Assize at Exeter, . . . . .	373	—	0.2	—
Winged, . . . . .	4	—	—	—
Number committed, <i>viz</i> —	Total, 11,639	4,560	9.0	25.0
To Prison, 14 days or under, . . . . .	6,267	1,223	3.8	0.1
" 1 month and above 14 days, . . . . .	3,293	2,075	3.1	9.9
" 3 months and above 1 month, . . . . .	1,168	374	0.9	1.2
" 5 months and above 3 months, . . . . .	643	186	0.5	0.8
To Industrial Schools, . . . . .	338	471	0.3	3.1
To Prison, 6 months and above 3 months, . . . . .	367	91	0.3	0.3
To Reformatory Schools, . . . . .	190	44	0.1	0.2
To Prison, above 6 months, . . . . .	27	5	—	—

This table indicates a much larger proportion of commitments, as compared with minor punishments, amongst women than amongst men, the former being about 25 per cent.

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GENERAL  
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CHAPTER II.  
Proceedings.  
Disposition of men and boys for trial by Jury compared with disposal of women and girls.

Part I.  
CRIMINAL  
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CHAPTER II.  
Prisoners.

Proceedings for offences determined summarily of men and boys charged with those of women and girls.

Court for consideration of Crown cases reserved.

cent, and the latter only about 2 per cent., showing a disparity of 14 per cent. The number fined present an opposite contrast, the men fined being 90·2 per cent. of the persons convicted and the women only 74·3 per cent.

These great differences arise partly from the offences of this class being to a large extent violations of Roads Act, Hackney Carriage Acts, and Nuisance Acts, matters of mere discipline, which men from their employment are more likely to commit than women, and for which fines are either the only or the suitable punishment. Again, amongst the classes prosecuted for offences for which summary convictions take place, men are generally better able to pay fines than women, and so more likely to escape imprisonment.

In the Court for the consideration of Crown cases reserved, constituted by Stat. 11 & 12 Vic., c. 78, corresponding to the Court for Criminal Appeal in England, there was one case before the Court in 1881, as to which judgment was not given in 1881.

CHAPTER III.  
Criminals, &c., in  
Confinement and  
at large.

CHAPTER III.—CRIMINALS AND OTHERS IN CONFINEMENT  
AND KNOWN CRIMINALS AT LARGE.

The statistics of persons in confinement include—in addition to actual criminals—persons accused of crime, debtors, children detained in industrial schools to prevent their falling into crime, and lunatics who show an intent to commit a crime and are dangerous. They do not include idiots or lunatics detained by order of the Lord Chancellor, or upon medical certificates for the purposes of cure.

Admissions to  
different places of  
detention  
compared.

The number of admissions into the various places of confinement are compared in the following table:—

ADMISSIONS TO PLACES OF DETENTION.	Men and Boys.	Women and Girls.	Total.	The cost.
Total in all Ireland . . . . .	34,877	14,963	49,840	100
Total Central and Larger District Prisons (21), . . . . .	24,590	12,225	37,815	80·6
Total Smaller District Prisons, Belderrilla (43), . . . . .	2,775	683	3,457	7·3
Total Court House Prisons (11), . . . . .	5,324	474	5,808	11·6
Total Lunatic Asylums (for criminals or dangerous), . . . . .	673	614	1,287	2·6
Total Industrial Schools, . . . . .	472	730	1,202	2·4
Total Reformatory Schools, . . . . .	324	36	360	0·7

The number of admissions into larger and smaller district prisons includes only ordinary prisoners. In the case of the larger district prisons, and in the case of the smaller district prisons the commitments to the 43 of these open at the end of the year. When compared with the number of persons in custody at the end of the year, the admissions show that the commitments are for short periods.

From this table it appears that there were 49,840 admissions into places of confinement in all Ireland in the course of a year. But, as the children received into reformatories, and some of the lunatics received into asylums, were previously confined in district prisons, and are simply transferred thence to those places, these admissions do not represent so many separate commitments. Much less do they represent distinct



individuals, as the same person is often the subject of several commitments to gaols and bridewells in the course of one year. The figures of the table indicate the relative importance with regard to commitments considered simply numerically, of the different places of confinement.

The distribution of the persons in confinement, among the different places of detention, is shown in the following table—

Commitment, &c., during Detention at end of Year.	Men and Boys.	Women and Girls.	Total.	Percent.
Total in all Ireland, . . . . .	6,327	4,383	10,710	100
In Industrial Schools, . . . . .	3,115	5,485	8,600*	80.3
In London Asylums (for criminals or dangerous), . . . . .	2,281	1,783	4,064	37.9
Ordinary Prisons in Dublin and larger District Prisons, . . . . .	1,391	605	2,006	17.1
In Reformatories, . . . . .	355	313	668†	6.2
Quarries, . . . . .	484	111	595	5.5
Suspended under Act of 1865, . . . . .	375	—	375	3.5
Military Prisons, . . . . .	122	—	122	1.1
In Smaller District Prisons (Bridewells), . . . . .	21	8	29	0.3
In Short Sentence Prisons, . . . . .	59	5	64	0.6
Detains, . . . . .	3	—	3	0.0

It appears from this table that at the close of the year there were 15,310 persons including 876 suspended persons under the Protection of Person and Property Act, 1861, in the different places of confinement in all Ireland, either for prevention or for punishment, and that the persons in confinement who have been detained to prevent them from falling into crime rather than as punishment, without considering the juvenile criminals in reformatories as belonging to this class, amounted to 10,056, (viz., 5,900 children in industrial schools, and 4,156 lunatics,) or more than two-thirds of the entire number in confinement.

By the Prisons (Ireland) Act, 1877, the gaols and bridewells are all transferred from local to central bases, and from local to central authority, so that the distinctions as to county and town gaols and bridewells under the old law has been changed and the prisons have all become State prisons. They have been, for the purpose of the statistics, divided into—1. Four central prisons, chiefly for convicts or special classes of prisoners, corresponding to the old convict prisons, though not used now exclusively for convicts; 2. Larger district prisons corresponding to the old county and city gaols. Some of these have been, as at Limerick and Cork, divided into prisons for men and for women only. 3. Eleven of them, viz., Carlow, Carrick-on-Shannon, Ennis, Kesh, Keshill, Lifford, Longford, Monaghan, Roscommon, Trim, and Wicklow, have been converted into minor or short sentence prisons. The fourth class, smaller district prisons, 44 in number, have been retained either as certified, district, or ordinary bridewells. An opportunity has been taken of this change to condense the Prison Tables. The information given in previous volumes (except 1874 and 1879) as to each Prison is in this volume given as to the ordinary criminals committed to all the larger District Prisons, classifying them in five Tables—(a) As to the frequency of Commitment, (b) As to the Age and Sex, (c) As to Birthplace, (d) As to degree of Instruction, and (e) As to class of Occupation.

The number of commitments of ordinary criminals to larger district prisons in the year 1881, compared with 1880, was as follows—

	1881	1880	Increase in 1881	Decrease in 1881
Men and Boys, . . . . .	26,208	24,613	—	1,595
Women and Girls, . . . . .	12,223	13,898	—	1,675
Total, . . . . .	38,431	38,511	—	80

\* Not including 75 retained in School, sentence expired.

† Not including 18 retained in School, sentence expired.

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General

Statistics

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Commitments, &c., in

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Persons in deten-

tion at year end

compared—

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*Continued, &c., as  
in Chapter II. and  
of large.*

Degree of instruction  
of prisoners  
compared with  
Irish, English and  
French Agents

In the following summary the figures for 1881 as to the degree of instruction of ordinary criminals in larger district prisons in Ireland are compared with the English figures for 1880-81, and in the text with the French figures for 1878 —

DISEASE or DEFECTION.	Total of Irish Prisons.	Men and Boys.	Women and Girls.	Proportion present			
				Men and Boys.		Women and Girls.	
				Ireland, 1877.	England and Wales, 1880-81.	Ireland, 1881.	England and Wales, 1880-81.
Total,	36,764	24,338	12,426	100	100	100	100
Read and write well,	14,599	11,206	3,393	39.6	35	29.6	34
Neither read nor write,	14,569	8,153	6,416	45.6	53.9	48.1	49.3
Read, or read and write imperfectly,	7,595	4,515	3,080	20.8	10.1	22.3	16.7
Superior education,	187	178	9	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.1
Instruction not ascertained,	80	27	53	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.9

It appears from this table that of the ordinary criminals committed to Irish prisons in 1881, a large proportion were wholly uneducated. Of the men and boys 53.9 could neither read nor write, the proportion in England of this class in 1880-81 being considerably lower, viz., 50.9. The difference in the numbers of those who could read and write well in the two countries is striking—in Ireland the proportion of this class to the total number of men committed being 46.6 per cent., while in England and Wales it was only 35. There is also a marked difference, of an opposite kind, in the numbers of those who received an imperfect education. In England and Wales 65.1 per cent of the men and boys could read or read and write imperfectly; in Ireland only 21 per cent. were of this class. Men of superior education assessed were, in Ireland, 0.5; and in England, 0.1.

In the case of women and girls, it appears that in Ireland a larger proportion—nearly one-half (48.1 per cent.)—were wholly uneducated; in England and Wales only 49.3 per cent. were wholly ignorant. There is a similar striking contrast between the two countries in the case of women and girls who could read and write well as appeared in the corresponding class of men and boys. In Ireland 29.6 per cent of the women and girls were of this class, but in England and Wales only 34 of the women and girls could read and write well. It thus appears that in both countries a very large proportion of the criminals committed to the larger district prisons are wholly ignorant. This is especially true of the women and girls committed to Irish prisons.

The Irish National School system seems to be successful for the class that falls within its reach; but the want of compulsory education leaves a considerable substratum not reached by the Irish National system, allowing a wholly ignorant class to grow up to form such a large proportion of those committed to prison.

In France the statistics are distinguished as to sex, and the cases of total want of education in 1878\* were 39 per cent. for men, and 44 per cent. for women; and the number of those of superior instruction 5 per cent. Formerly the French classified all who could not write as illiterate, while the English and Irish only classify as illiterate those who can neither read nor write. In the volume for 1878 the French have adopted the English and Irish classification.

The statistics of commitments of criminals as to the frequency of commitment, has been collected in a way to compare with the English statistics. The ordinary criminals are taken, and debtors and military prisoners excluded, as also those committed to the smaller district prisons.

The first point to observe is the much larger proportion of habitual criminals amongst women than amongst men.

\* Published in 1880.

Comparison of  
state of instruction  
with French  
Agents

Re-committals  
of ordinary  
criminals

## COMMITTEES OF Obedient Obedience.

	Number		Percentage			
			Ireland, 1884		England, 1884-85	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Total number, . . . . .	34,258	13,425	100	100	100	100
First Commitments, . . . . .	12,741	3,386	37	25	37	25
Recommitments, . . . . .	11,807	3,219	47	74	34	53

The recommitments amongst women in England was 8.58 per cent. as compared with 3.4 per cent. amongst men. In Ireland it was 7.4 per cent. as compared with 4.7 per cent. amongst the men.

The recommitments shown in this Table are classified in the next Table in the same manner as in the English Statistics, and the English percentage of each class to the total of each sex is added for comparison.

NUMBER OF TIMES WHEN PRISONERS WERE RECOMMITTED	Total of both Sexes.	Men	Women.	Percentage per cent. to the Total of each Sex.			
				Ireland, 1884		England, 1884-85	
				Men	Women	Men	Women
Total number of recommitments, . . . . .	34,258	11,507	3,219	100	100	100	100
Once previously, . . . . .	4,895	3,389	1,513	39.0	38.5	41.9	38.9
Twice do, . . . . .	2,690	1,864	514	15.5	15.8	13.7	13.9
Three do, . . . . .	1,790	1,164	344	10.2	8.3	10.0	9.7
Four times previously, . . . . .	1,413	864	549	7.8	3.9	6.7	6.7
Five times do, . . . . .	1,233	624	467	5.5	5.1	4.4	4.9
Six or seven times previously, . . . . .	1,840	900	1,645	7.9	13.7	6.8	6.4
Eight, nine, or ten times do, . . . . .	5,084	3,448	2,186	7.4	15.6	4.9	9.9
Above ten times, . . . . .	4,494	1,941	2,053	14.0	39.1	8.2	27.3

It will be observed that the frequency of recommitments above ten times is much greater in Ireland than in England. In the case of men the Irish proportion reaches 16.0 per cent., while the English proportion is only 8.2 per cent. In the case of the women the difference is still greater, 39.1 per cent. or more than a third of the entire number as compared with 27.3 per cent. in England.

In Ireland, many years since, a Refuge for Women Discharged from Prison was started at the suggestion of Mrs. Fry, the philanthropist, a member of the Society of Friends, on a plan of having Protestants and Roman Catholics together. This institution, called the Shelter, in Horsecourt-road, is now confined to Protestants alone, and is the refuge for Protestant women convicts, of whom there were 7 at the end of 1881, 8 having been received on licence, and 1 returned on revocation of licence. There were 2 at the beginning of the year, and 2 discharged from the Refuge on licence. The Roman Catholics established a separate Refuge at Golden Bridge, managed by the Sisters of Mercy, for women convicts, whom the number at the end of 1881 was 33, 32 having been received during the year, and 22 discharged on licence.

So far back as 1862 provision was made in England for granting certificates of approval to Prisoners' Aid Societies. This law was not extended to Ireland till 1877, and only three Prisoners' Aid Societies have been as yet certified in Ireland, whilst they have been for many years in operation in England.

In 1879 certain members of a Society formed for the purpose of finding employment for Protestant female discharged prisoners, and called the Belfast Prison Gate Mission made application to the Chief Secretary that the Society should be recognised as a Prisoners' Aid Society within the meaning of the statute, 40 & 41 Vic., cap. 49, which application was approved of in November, 1879. In 1881 applications were approved of by the Chief Secretary for the recognition of the Discharged Female Roman Catholic Prisoners' Aid Society for Dublin, and the Society for the relief of Poor Protestants, Male and Female, discharged from Prison.

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Re-commitments  
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West of extension  
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Prisoners' Aid  
Societies

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Convicts, &c., in  
Confinement, &c., in  
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—  
Age and sex of  
ordinary prisoners.

The success of State assistance to the Deaf and Dumb and Blind, in 1843, in developing the institutions at Cork and Merion, and in the case of Industrial Schools and Reformatories, points to the importance of increased assistance in Ireland to Prisoners' Aid Societies, especially for prisoners under 21.

The following summary shows the age and sex of the ordinary prisoners (other than debtors and persons charged with military and naval offences) committed to the larger District Prisons in Ireland in 1881, together with the proportions per cent. of each sex at the different age-periods to the total number of each sex, with the corresponding proportionate numbers for England and Wales in 1880-81, added for comparison:—

AGE.	Total of both Sexes.	Men and Boys.	Women and Girls.	Proportions per cent.			
				Ireland, 1881.		England, 1880-81.	
				Men and Boys.	Women and Girls.	Men and Boys.	Women and Girls.
Total,	38,763	34,258	12,935	100	100	100	100
Under twelve years,	185	95	12	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.1
Twelve years and under sixteen,	884	450	184	2.2	1.2	4.3	1.9
Sixteen years and under twenty-one,	3,436	3,476	1,950	32.6	15.7	17.2	13.4
Twenty-one years and under thirty,	12,333	8,854	4,659	36.6	35.6	37.3	32.9
Thirty years and under forty,	5,044	4,788	3,220	18.7	26.7	31.4	25.7
Forty years and under fifty,	4,335	3,254	1,791	16.4	13.4	27.8	15.7
Fifty years and under sixty,	1,775	1,148	627	4.5	8.0	8.9	7.3
Above sixty years,	1,066	667	289	2.6	3.7	4.0	3.2
Age not ascertained,	81	48	3	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.2

The principal feature in this Table is the success of the Industrial and Reformatory systems in Ireland. The commitments to prison of those under 16 in Ireland are, for boys 8.1, below the English proportion, 4.3, so in the case of girls the Irish figure for those under 16 (1.2) is below the English proportion of 2.0.

When we get beyond the point of the State's application of the Reformatory principle the numbers between 16 and 21 rise to about seven times the number under 16, from 746 boys under 16 to 3,476 between 16 and 21. In the case of girls the increase is more than eleven times the number at the lower age, from 185 to 1,960 between 16 and 21.

As the law treats young people under 21 as minors for the purpose of marrying without consent of parents or guardians, and for the purpose of managing property, it appears to be a logical consequence that the true age for reformatory treatment and State guardianship of the neglected or criminal to extend to is 21 and not 16. This has begun to be felt in the case of girls, as is shown by the Girls' Friendly Society; and the London Society for befriending young servant girls up to 20 who have been sent out from the District Pauper Schools. So also the objection to transferring girls at the early age now done from the Workhouse Schools to the adult wards of Workhouses.

The total decrease in 1881 for men and boys is 357 and for women and girls 1,267, showing a decrease in all for the year of 1,724 over that of the preceding year. This decrease, following decreases in 1880 of 4,424 in men and boys and 1,724 in women and girls, marks a satisfactory diminution; as the diminution in the men amounted to 4,511 in the two years, the number of suspects (632) not included in these figures, does not seriously affect the improvement in the two years, though it diminishes the effect of the decrease of men, and the improvement arises from a diminution in imprisonment after summary conviction, such imprisonments being five times as numerous as for serious crime, have a larger effect on the total.

Birthplace of ordinary prisoners.

The statistics of the birthplace of prisoners has been collected to compare with the corresponding statistics in England and Wales, but has not been tabulated in this report.

About 3 per cent. of the men and about 1 per cent. of the women were not born in Ireland. In England the men not born there amount to 17·6 per cent., and the women to 24·6 per cent., figures large enough to make the subject a matter of research there why the numbers should be so many.

The statistics of the occupations of prisoners, previous to their commitment, has been collected, and is given in a table in the Appendix, to compare with the corresponding statistics in the English volume. To make this kind of statistics of more value the heads should be settled to correspond with specified classes in the Census classification so that the proportion of criminals in each class might be given.

The only two figures which present very important results for consideration are 3,843 prostitutes and 5,523 women of no occupation. These are very large figures out of a total of 12,859. The prostitutes amounting to a third of the whole, as compared with 16 per cent., or a sixth, in England and Wales, and the women of no occupation, not much under one-half. These figures show the intimate connexion between vice and crime and poverty and crime.

In the English table the number of women of no occupation and presumably in poverty is only 28·3 per cent. of the whole. In Ireland this class reaches 44 per cent. of the whole, 5,523 out of 12,859, indicating the greater pressure of distress on women in Ireland than in England.

The institutions in which the largest number of persons were in custody at the end of the year were Industrial Schools.

The number of Industrial Schools in 1881, as compared with the number in 1880, shows an increase of 3 on the number in 1880, making 37, of which 25 were in Munster, 16 in Leinster, 9 in Connaught, and 7 in Ulster.

The following summary shows the number of children under warrant of detention in Industrial Schools in Ireland at the end of 1881, as compared with similar statistics for the end of 1880—

CHILDREN UNDER WARRANT OF DETENTION IN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS IN IRELAND.	End of 1881			End of 1880	Munster, 1881	Connaught, 1881
	Boys	Girls	Total			
In School, . . . . .	3,414	3,696	5,968	3,699	208	—
On license, . . . . .	185	189	394	399	—	9
Absented, . . . . .	9	2	11	10	1	—
Returned to school, sentence expired, . . . . .	12	66	78	78	—	—
Total, . . . . .	3,645	3,796	6,279	6,086	199	—

It appears from this table that the number of children under control of Industrial Schools in Ireland at the end of 1881 (6,279) is higher by 193 than the number (6,086) at the end of 1880. Of the total number, 3,960 were in the school undergoing their sentence of detention, 78 were returned in school by their own consent although their sentence had expired, 390 were on license, and 11 had absconded.

The following figures show the ages of the children placed in these schools in 1881. —

AGE OF CHILDREN	Boys and Girls	Boys	Girls	Percentage of Total	
				Boys.	Girls.
				Per cent.	Per cent.
Total, . . . . .	1,384	663	720	100	100
Under 6 years, . . . . .	88	8	32	1	5
6 and under 8 years, . . . . .	273	96	197	19	28
8 and under 10 years, . . . . .	254	111	297	24	29
10 and under 12 years, . . . . .	343	128	387	34	38
12 years and upwards, . . . . .	210	100	207	23	14

It appears from these figures that 60 per cent. of the girls and 44 per cent. of the boys are brought under careful training in these schools at the early age of under ten years.

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ORIGINAL  
STATISTICS  
—  
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Criminals, &c., in  
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—  
Occupations of  
ordinary prisoners.

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Number in  
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Industrial School  
systems of Ireland  
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Wales compared.

In 1880 the boys sent to Industrial Schools in nearly as great numbers as girls, 725 boys as compared with 778 girls; but in 1881 only 463 boys were sent, as compared with 721 girls, so the former practice, of a much larger proportion of girls, has been reverted to.

In the following table the working of the Industrial School system in Ireland is compared with that of England and Wales:—

CHARTERED OR LICENSABLE SCHOOLS IN IRELAND IN 1881, COMPARED WITH THOSE IN ENGLAND IN 1880	ENGLAND 1880	NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN SCHOOLS IN 1881 (1880 figures of England)	DIFFERENCE	
			Irish number less than English number	English number less than Irish number
Total number under detention in year, viz.—	7,288	2,977	—	4,311
Under detention at commencement of year, . . . . .	4,866	2,219	—	2,647
Received during year, . . . . .	1,532	658	—	874
Total disposed of during year, . . . . .	1,829	264	—	1,565
Total under detention at close of year, . . . . .	6,979	2,081	—	4,898

In this table the children in the Falmouth Industrial School, in England, committed under the special Act (17 & 18 Vic., cap. 168), are not included, as they are committed—not for delinquency, but as juvenile criminals, and fall more naturally under the head of Reformatories. The children committed to the Falmouth Industrial School under the Industrial Schools Act are included.

In connection with the much larger use made of Industrial Schools in Ireland than in England and Wales, as shown by this table, the absence of any provision for compulsory education in Ireland is to be borne in mind.

Of the total number of children committed in 1881 (1,184), upwards of 50 per cent. (597) could neither read nor write.

Lunatic Asylums come next to Industrial Schools in importance, from the number in them of criminal lunatics and dangerous lunatics charged with intent to commit crime.

The following figures show the number detained and disposed of in lunatic asylums during 1881:—

ORIGINAL RECEIPTS AND DISCHARGES (EXCEPT CHARGES WHICH LEAD TO DEPORTATION)	ENGLAND, 1881		
	Males	Females	Total
Total number of such lunatics under detention during year, . . . . .	2,294	2,265	4,559
Under detention at commencement of year, . . . . .	2,731	1,739	4,470
Committed by Justices, under 36 & 37 Vic. c. 115, . . . . .	199	297	496
Received from Prisons under warrant of Lord Lieutenant, . . . . .	74	37	111
Committed by warrant of Secretary at War, . . . . .	2	—	2
Total number disposed of during year, . . . . .	725	431	1,156
Discharged as recovering sane, on certificate of Board of Medical Superintendents, . . . . .	333	333	666
Died, . . . . .	325	154	479
Given to their friends, . . . . .	96	12	108
Disposed of Prisons through license, . . . . .	37	23	60
Removed to workhouses, &c. sane, . . . . .	10	9	19
Discharged as sane by warrant of Lord Lieutenant, . . . . .	9	1	10
Removed to Prisons for trial or punishment, . . . . .	4	5	9
Escaped, . . . . .	2	3	5
Remaining under detention at close of year, . . . . .	2,569	1,535	4,104

The above summary shows an increase of 263 in the number under detention at the end of 1881, as compared with those at commencement of the year, following increases of 197 in 1880, 74 in 1879, 121 in 1878, and of 124 in 1877.



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CHAPTER III.  
Comparison, &c., in  
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Difference between  
Irish and English  
law as to  
Dangerous Lunatics  
charged with  
intent to commit  
a crime.

This is perhaps the most striking contrast presented in this volume between Irish and English statistics.

The number of lunatics that have to wait out in Ireland until they can be committed as dangerous, increased from 1,267 in 1839 to 1,864 in 1861, or by 119, and this contributed to the marked increase of 224 in the criminal lunatics in Ireland in 1861. The increase in five years amounts to 625.

Of this increase 704 has taken place since Lord O'Hagan introduced his Insane, Lame, and other Afflicted Classes (Ireland) Bill. Had that Bill passed, Ireland would not still be under the English law of 1838, which was superseded in England in 1863—thirty years ago; and the Hon. Major Trench's Commission would not have had to report that there were an estimated number of 2,350 lunatics in a neglected state in Ireland.

All our lunacy reforms have, however, arisen from some marked incident. Thus owing to the murder of Mr. Sneyd, a banker, by a lunatic in College-green, Dublin, in 1838, the power of sending dangerous lunatics to gaol was in that year extended to Ireland, thirty-eight years after the power of sending them to gaol had been conferred on justices in England, just before the Union in 1800.

Again in 1845 justices in Ireland were enabled to send dangerous lunatics to asylums, and prohibited from sending them to gaol, this reform being applied thirty years after the corresponding reform in England, and its being carried across in part from the contrast presented by the Irish and English statistics.

After the English law, as copied in Ireland, had been fifteen years in operation in England, it was found to lead to unsatisfactory results, and the great English reform of 1863 was carried (sect. 14 & 15 Vic., c. 37), providing for the periodical inspection of all pauper lunatics who were not in hospitals registered or in a licensed house (secs. 46 & 47). Provision was also made for having at once sent to asylums all lunatics wandering at large, and all those badly treated or neglected by any relative or other person having care or charge of them (sec. 65). Where any asylum is full, justices are enabled to send the lunatics at the public expense to licensed private asylums.

In Scotland space is secured in public asylums by the system of housing out harmless incurable cases, which in England is chiefly secured under the Poor Law, which differs in the treatment of lunatics from the Irish Poor Law.

Only thirteen years have elapsed since the English Law of 1838 was extended in 1853 to Ireland, the same evils which led to the English reform of 1853 has led to a demand for the extension of that reform to Ireland. One half of the Irish asylums are reported to have had at end of 1879, 214 inmates beyond the number they were constructed for, viz., 3,254 inmates in space intended for 3,330. At end of 1860 in all the asylums there were 5,667 inmates in space intended for 5,021. This leaves only 354 surplus space in all the asylums, this small surplus with admissions at rate of 2,400 a year, and an increase of 177 in the number at end of 1880, compared with (3,495) the number at end of 1879, affords no security against all the asylums becoming in a short time in the state of the one half which are now full or overcrowded. The result of this crowded state of asylums is that in the common form of admission to some asylums there is a note "that the lunatic, though approved of for admission, is not to be sent forward till there is notice sent from the asylum of there being a vacancy," and in 1869 there were only 840 "ordinary cases of lunatics admitted as urgent by the physicians," while no less than 1,267\* were admitted under the compulsory order of justices, being lunatics who had been kept out till an intent to commit a crime could be proved against them, and till they could be certified to be dangerous under the Act of 1868 (Vic. 30 & 31, c. 113), so that the compulsory admissions made under the Act for the protection of society were 60 per cent., while the voluntary admissions for cure and cure were only



40 per cent. Now the great object of the English lunacy reform of 1853 was to meet a similar state of affairs. It provides for lunatics being sent to asylums at the earliest possible stage, if their malady, when it appears they require care and cure, and the result is that instead of 60 per cent. being committed there under the Act for protection of society where an intent to commit a crime is proved, the committals under it were only about 2 in 1867, or about  $\frac{1}{4}$  per cent, while if the Irish proportion of committals prevailed in England it would be 200 out of 167.

As the existing Irish Lunacy Law is to a great extent a copy of the superseded English Law which prevailed there from 1838 to 1853, it is natural to turn to the English reform of 1853 for a remedy. Its extension to Ireland would not introduce, as it has been supposed, the system of caring for lunatics in private families.

There were, when a comparison was recently made, 7,466 lunatics out of asylums in Ireland, as compared with 6,193 in an equal population in England and Wales. Of this lesser number of 6,193, no less than 1,620 were (while residing with relatives or caretakers) supported from rates and taxes.

So that in England, under the present law, only 4,573 lunatics living out of asylums and workhouses are, in a population equal to that of Ireland, left dependent on private support, while in Ireland, in an equal population, 7,466 are left dependent on the support of their relatives.

The extension of the English Law to Ireland would not increase the number actually boarded out here, but would only increase and equalize to what is the usual practice in England, the number of lunatics assisted and inspected whilst boarded out. The extension of the English Law would also change the class of lunatics boarded out. The harmless and incurable being removed from asylums to private families, and the space thus gained being devoted to the prompt admission of all curable cases at the earliest possible stage, and so the cases kept out till the patients become dangerous (some 1,400 in the year in Ireland), would be reduced to 3 or 4 as in England.

The following summary shows the children under reformatory detention or control at the end of 1881, with corresponding figures at the end of 1880 for comparison:—

STATUS OF CHILDREN IN REFORMATORIES OR UNDER REFORMATORY CONTROL IN IRELAND	End of 1880			End of 1881	Increase or Decrease	Number in each Reformatory
	Boys	Girls	Total Boys and Girls			
In School, . . . . .	935	213	1,148	1,390	—	11
On license, . . . . .	77	3	80	50	30	—
Returned to School, sentence expired, . . . . .	—	12	12	37	—	2
Abandoned, sentence unexpired, . . . . .	—	1	1	14	—	31
In Prison, . . . . .	8	—	8	2	6	—
Total, . . . . .	1,020	234	1,253	1,553	—	—

From this table it appears that there were the same number (1,253) under Reformatory control in Ireland at the end of 1881 as at the end of 1880. There were 11 less in the schools under sentence; 20 more on license; 4 more in prison; and 18 less had abandoned, with sentence unexpired; and 13 instead of 17 (all girls) were retained in school after sentence had expired waiting for a situation.

Of the 1,253 in the schools, 1,022 were boys, and only 231 girls. This large excess of boys arises from their being allowed at an early age greater liberty than girls, and so being more liable to commit thefts and other offences which would render them liable to be sent to Reformatories.

From I.  
Criminal  
Statistics  
—  
CHAPTER III.  
Criminal, &c., in  
England and  
Wales.  
—  
Difference between  
Irish and English  
law as to  
Dangerous Lunatics  
charged with  
intent to commit  
a crime.

Reformatory  
Schools  
—  
Number in each  
Reformatory.

Part I.  
CHIEF  
STATISTICS.

The position of the children committed in 1881 to Reformatories in Ireland, as regards parental control, is shown in the following table:—

Category III. Criminals, &c., in Confinement and at large.	Total committed.	Boys.	Girls.	Proportion per cent.	
				Boys.	Girls.
		231	36	100	100
	Illegitimate, deserted, or one or both parents destitute or criminal.	85	17	36	45
Reformatory Schools.	Under control of parents, other than above.	82	9	35	24
Degree of upbringing.	One parent dead.	31	8	13	21
	Total orphan.	56	4	24	10

Of the boys 35 per cent., and of the girls 24 per cent., were under parental control.

The illegitimate, deserted, or where one or both parents destitute or criminal amounted to 36 per cent. of the boys and 45 per cent. of the girls. The orphans were only 29 per cent. of boys and 31 per cent. of girls.

Degree of  
instruction.

The degree of instruction of children committed to Reformatory Schools is shown in the following summary:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Proportion per cent.	
			Boys.	Girls.
Total committed.	231	55	100	100
Neither read nor write.	104	19	45	35
Read or read and write imperfectly.	100	15	43	26
Read and write well.	27	8	12	14
Superior instruction.	—	—	—	—

Want of education.

The want of education is pointedly shown in this summary. Of the boys committed to Reformatories, 45 per cent. were wholly uneducated; only 12 per cent. could read and write well, while the remainder, 43 per cent., had received a small amount of education. Amongst the girls 35 per cent. were wholly uneducated, and 26 per cent. could only read, or read and write imperfectly, and 14 per cent. could read and write well.

The Reformatory  
system of Ireland  
and of England  
and Wales com-  
pared.

The proportion of the children who were sent to Reformatory Schools to the total number under 16 years of age who were committed to prison, is the true test of the application of the Reformatory principle in Ireland and in England and Wales.

COMMITMENTS BY DISTRICTS IN ENGLAND AND WALES.	Total number of Boys and Girls committed to Reformatories.		Total number of Boys and Girls under 16 years of age committed to Prisons.		Proportion of commitments to Prisons who were further committed to Reformatories.	
	In Ireland in 1881.	In England and Wales in 1878-81.	In Ireland in 1877.	In England and Wales in 1878-81.	In Ireland in 1878.	In England and Wales in 1878-81.
Total.	269	1,678*	915	7,306*	Per cent. 39.6	Per cent. 19.7.

It thus appears that of the entire number of juveniles under 16 years of age committed to prison in Ireland, 39.6 per cent. were further sent to Reformatories, of the entire number of juveniles under 16 years of age committed to prison in England, a less proportion, 19.7 per cent., was sent to Reformatories. So that the Reformatory principle is now carried out to a somewhat greater extent in Ireland than in England and Wales. In England and Wales some marked change of system as to juvenile criminals was introduced in 1880-81, for the number fell from 7,316 to 3,376.

\* Dublin Industrial School, Middlesex, appears to serve the purpose of both a prison and a Reformatory, and the total number of commitments to it in 1880 (205) under the Special Act has been added in this table to both the prison and the Reformatory figures for England.

In concluding this chapter respecting criminals under confinement, an estimate of the criminal population in the two countries has been attempted. The number of criminals under confinement in the several places of punishment on a given day is perfectly definite, and readily obtained in the statistics already given. It only remains to summarise the figures for each class of places of confinement in a short table. But with regard to the criminals at large, the numbers are not so easily obtained. In both countries the Police have made returns of all the persons in each Police district known or suspected to be of the criminal classes in the month of April. But as these figures are founded largely upon mere opinion or hearsay, and relate to matters so obviously connected with the vigilance and numbers of the Police, they do not form a perfect basis of comparison between any two countries. From the peculiar circumstances of the Police in Ireland being entirely under central control, and from their greater number, as already pointed out, a comparison with England and Wales, on the basis of these Police returns, must be considered as disadvantageous to Ireland, and as affording an approximation only to the true facts of the case.

In the following table the number of persons under detention for criminal reasons in all Ireland at the end of 1881, with the number per cent. in each class, is compared with the corresponding statistics for England and Wales on 30th September, 1880\*.

NUMBERS OF PERSONS UNDER DETENTION IN PLACES OF PUNISHMENT OR REFORM.

PLACES OF PUNISHMENT OR REFORM.	Ireland. Total of both Ireland.	In a portion of the Prisoners of England and Wales equal to that of Ireland. Total of both Irel- and.	Percentage to Total.	
			Ireland.	England and Wales.
Total in all places of punishment or reform,	11,695	5,608	100	100
In places of punishment,	3,971	5,553	39.1	82.7
Prisons, ordinary prisons, military, and debtors,	3,790†	3,468	33.4	66.4
Quarries,	65	1,304	1.2	23.6
Suspects,	275	—	2.4	—
In places of reform,	7,663	3,359	64.9	37.3
Industrial Schools,	5,960	3,093	51.6	29.9
Reformatory Schools,	1,703	1,266	22.3	15.6

Numbers in places of punishment or reform in Ireland and in England and Wales compared.

It appears that in Ireland the persons held in confinement for punishment or reform under the law, are more numerous than in a corresponding portion of England and Wales. But in Ireland the proportion of children in Industrial Schools is 58.6 per cent., as compared with 23.7 per cent. in England and Wales. As there is no other form of compulsory education in Ireland except in industrial schools, these institutions are much made use of. In England and Wales, on the other hand, the convicts in a portion of the population equal to Ireland are 2,054 in number, as compared with 865 in Ireland.

The Police returns of criminal classes at large have been obtained under the three heads of—known thieves, receivers of stolen goods, and suspected persons; and the ages follow the Industrial and Reformatory School period, viz., the number under 16 years and the number above 16 years.

In compiling returns, the Police in Ireland have, as in England, been directed to

\* In the case of Criminal Prisons, on 31st March, 1882.

† Including 23 in Reformatory, 1 debtor prisoner, 150 military prisoners, and 23 in short sentence prisons.

‡ Including number at end of year under Special Act in Prison Industrial School.

The Reformatory system of Ireland and of England and Wales compared.

**PART I.**  
**CRIMINAL STATISTICS**

**CHAPTER III.**  
*Criminals, &c., in*  
*Confinement and*  
*at large*

Criminal classes at  
large in Ireland  
and in England  
and Wales com-  
pared

follow the rule that persons known to have been living honestly for one year at least subsequently to their discharge after any conviction, should not be returned in the class of known thieves and depredators.

In the following table the number of criminal classes at large in Ireland in April, 1894, is contrasted with the corresponding statistics for England and Wales in 1879-80—

CRIMINAL CLASSES AT LARGE.	IRELAND, 1894			Proportion of Wanted Men 1879-80 as a percentage of the Population aged 15 and over in that of Ireland	Proportion of Wanted Men then in England & Wales	Proportion of Wanted Men then in Ireland
	Males and Boys	Women and Girls	Total of both Sexes			
Total of all ages, . . . . .	1,903	1,817	3,720	7,893	4,653	—
Total under 16 years of age, . . . . .	312	104	416	1,114	685	—
Total 16 years and above, . . . . .	1,591	1,713	3,304	6,779	3,968	—
Suspected persons, . . . . .	1,389	939	2,328	4,667	1,897	—
Under 16 years of age, . . . . .	337	83	420	221	366	—
16 years and above, . . . . .	1,052	857	1,909	3,446	1,531	—
Known thieves and depredators, . . . . .	315	300	615	3,063	2,748	—
Under 16 years of age, . . . . .	79	18	97	633	485	—
16 years and above, . . . . .	236	282	518	2,430	2,263	—
Receivers of stolen goods, . . . . .	113	106	219	269	47	—
Under 16 years of age, . . . . .	3	3	6	1	—	6
16 years and above, . . . . .	110	103	213	268	47	—

It thus appears that, notwithstanding the greater proportionate number of the Police in Ireland than in England, the returns of the Police as to criminal persons at large are much more favourable to the former country than the latter. In Ireland the total number, 3,720, is less than a half of the total in a corresponding portion of the population of England and Wales, 7,893; the proportion of youthful criminals, 416, is a little more than a third of the English figure, 1,114, although in the case of youthful receivers of stolen goods, the number in Ireland is 6 as compared with 1, the English proportionate number. The proportion of known thieves and depredators, 615, is less than a fourth of the English figure, 3,063; and the proportion of youthful criminals of this class, 97, is about a sixth of the English figure, 485.

In the following table the total number of criminals on a given day, both in confinement and at large, as compiled from Police returns and returns from prisons, &c., in Ireland and in England and Wales, is compared with the total population—

	Number in Confinement	Number at Large	Total Number of Criminal Persons	In every 10,000 of Population
Ireland, . . . . .	5,150	3,380	8,530	16
England and Wales, . . . . .	*51,373	36,465	87,838	27

If we exclude criminal lunatics and dangerous lunatics committed on account of an intention to commit a crime, and exclude children in Industrial Schools, so as to confine our definition of criminals to those in Prisons and Reformatories, and criminals at large known to the Police, it appears, according to the above table, that in every 10,000 of the population of England and Wales 27 persons belong to the criminal classes, while in every 10,000 of the population of Ireland the proportion is only 16.

\* The criminals at large and in Reformatories in England are for year 1879-80. The numbers in Local Prisons (exclusive of children and civil and military prisoners), and in Central Prisons, are for year ended 25th March, 1885.

Criminal popula-  
tion (whether at  
large or in con-  
finement) on a  
given day in  
Ireland and in  
England and  
Wales compared.

## CHAPTER IV.—COST OF THE REPRESSION OF CRIME.

The returns in this volume show the cost of repression of crime, to compare with the cost as shown in the English Criminal Statistics, under the heads of Police, Prisons in Confinement, and Criminal Prosecutions.

PART I  
ENGLISH CRIMINAL STATISTICS  
CHAPTER IV  
Cost of Repressing Crime

Cost in Ireland and in England and Wales compared.

Cost in Repressive Cases	In Ireland in 1881	In proportion of the Population of England and Wales to 100 equal to that of Ireland	In Ireland less that in England and Wales	In England and Wales less that in Ireland
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Total cost, other than as to lunatics,	1,352,926 0 0	817,371 0 0	—	735,555 0 0
Police,	1,395,131 0 0	664,135 0 0	—	731,000 0 0
Criminals in confinement other than lunatics,	180,704 0 0	136,689 0 0	—	215 0 0
Prosecutions,	62,118 0 0	32,751 0 0	—	29,367 0 0

In this table the cost of criminal and dangerous lunatics in Ireland and of criminal lunatics in England and Wales has not been included, on account of the great difference in the law on the subject in the two countries, referred to in Chapter III. p. 39

For a similar reason the cost of Industrial Schools has not been included in this total. These institutions are used in Ireland to a larger extent than in England and Wales, owing to the want of any statutory provision for compulsory education in Ireland, and the smaller amount of education of the poor provided for in connexion with out-door relief under the Irish Poor Law, than in similar circumstances under the English Poor Law.

It appears from this table that the sum expended in repressing crime in England and Wales is proportionately less than the corresponding expenditure in Ireland by £735,555 in amount; being only £817,371, as compared with £1,350,926 in Ireland.

In a proportionate population in England and Wales the Police cost £704,000 less than in Ireland.

Criminals in confinement, other than lunatics, cost £215 less in England and Wales—the Irish figure being £180,704, and the English figure for same population £180,489

The following summary shows the Police Force in Ireland in 1881, compared with the number in 1880, at the periods of the year stated in the tables:—

CONSTITUTION AND FORCE	1881.	1880.	January, 1881.	December, 1881.
<i>Royal Irish Constabulary.</i>				
Effective strength—Officers,	530	541	—	—
Head-Constables, Constables, &c.,	13,345	11,159	1,169	—
Total,	13,875	11,700	1,169	—
<i>Dublin Metropolitan Police</i>				
Superior Officers,	35	38	—	—
Sergeants and Constables,	1,113	1,201	13	—
Total,	1,148	1,239	13	—
Grand Total,	15,023	12,939	1,182	—

G

Part I
CRIMINAL
STATISTICS
—
CHAPTER IV
<i>Cost of Supporting</i>
<i>Crime</i>
—
Police Establish-
ments

The number of the Royal Irish Constabulary has been increased by 1,357 men, and the number of the Dublin Metropolitan Police increased by 12 men, making a total of 1,163, following an increase of 182 in 1880 and of 102 in 1879, and a decrease of 161 in 1878.

For reasons explained in former volumes, the Royal Irish Constabulary may be considered as corresponding to the English Police in counties, boroughs, and dockyards, but differs from the English Police Force in being placed exclusively under the control of the Central Government, and the Dublin Metropolitan Police may be considered as similar to the London Metropolitan Police and the City of London Police taken together.

The comparison of Police in the two countries is confined to the Royal Irish Constabulary and Dublin Metropolitan Police in Ireland, and the London Metropolitan Police and county and borough Constabulary in England and Wales, and the county and borough Police in Scotland.

Proportion of  
Police to popula-  
tion.

The English and Scotch proportions of Police to population are as follows:—

London Metropolitan Police,	26 in every 10,000 of the population.
Scotch Boroughs,	17 " "
English Boroughs other than Metropolitan,	15 " "
English Counties outside Metropolitan and Boroughs,	9 " "
Scotch Counties,	11 " "
All England and Wales (population 1871),	16 " "
All England and Wales (population 1880),	22 " "
All Scotland, (population 1871),	10 " "

A column in the first table in the Appendix shows the proportion which the number of effective force of Constabulary bears to the population in the various counties, and in towns with a separate Police force, in Ireland. In the following counties the proportion of Police to population is the smallest, as will be seen from the table:—

Leinster,	19 in every 10,000 of the population.
Down,	20 " "
Antrim,	10 " "
Donegal,	11 " "

In the following counties in Ireland the proportion of Police is the largest:—

Galway County,	41 in every 10,000 of the population.
Wexford,	39 " "
Meath,	37 " "
King's County,	35 " "

The proportion of Police for comparison with similar districts in England and Scotland are as follows:—

Galway, Down,	26 in every 10,000 of the population.
Dublin Metropolitan Police,	21 " "
Scotch Borough Police,	15 " "
Sevens other than 10 Cities and Towns,	20 " "
Counties outside above 10 Cities and Towns,	24 " "
All Ireland (excluding Dublin and Down),	29 " "

The proportion of Police—including County Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors—but including Depot and Reserve Force—to the Census population of Ireland in 1881 was 26 in every 10,000 of the people, while in England and Wales—including Superior Officers—in 1880 it was only 14\* in every 10,000 of the population in 1871, and only 12 if compared with the estimated population in 1880. The Scotch proportion—including Superior Officers—is 10.

Detectives

In England there was a special class of Detective Officers, the number of which in 1879-80 was 250. In the Royal Irish Constabulary there is only a Detective Director, and the members of the different branches of the Force are selected when necessary, to act as detectives; but in the Police of the Dublin Metropolitan Police District there is an entire division of 42 effective men (25 Constables, 17 Sergeants), with 1 Inspector, and 1 Superintendent, who are detectives. The provisions for the detection of crime in Ireland were in 1881 far behind what exists in England and Wales.

\* The way the proportion is stated in the English Statistics is 1 in 721 on the Census of 1871, and 1 in 321 for middle of 1880.

The following table shows the total cost of the Police Establishments in Ireland in 1881, as compared with that for 1880 —

Cost of Police Establishments	1871	1880 *	Ireland, 1881	Ireland, 1880
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total of all Ireland, . . .	1,305,124 0 0	1,331,414 0 0	24,720 0 0	—
Royal Irish Constabulary, . .	1,168,038 8 6	1,096,155 0 8	13,810 6 6	—
Dublin Metropolitan Police, .	138,002 6 6	236,259 0 0	2,909 0 0	—

This table indicates an increase in the total cost of the Police Force of £76,720 in 1881, following increases of £18,903 in 1880, £31,181 in 1879, £5,744 in 1878, £30,397 in 1877, and decrease of £34,844 in 1875 and £9,394 in 1874.

There was some increase in the demand for extra Constabulary during the year ended 30th September, 1881, the greatest number chargeable in any month reached 1,677 in September, 1881, as against 1,033 in September, 1880, and 741 in September, 1879; the least number chargeable, in October, 1880, of 569, was above the minimum of 743 in October, 1879.

The cost of criminal lunatics and dangerous lunatics charged with an intention to commit a crime, which has been excluded from the following table for reasons explained at page 33, *supra*, is £103,361. The corresponding figure in a portion of the population of England and Wales equal to that of Ireland was only £3,963; this extraordinary difference arises from the marked difference in the law as to the power of Justice in respect of neglected and dangerous lunatics, and pointed out in Chapter III, *supra*.

In the case of Industrial Schools, also excluded from the table, the total expenditure returned is £133,759—Imperial Taxes, £73,437; Local Rates, £23,074; other sources, £33,644. In England and Wales the cost in 1880 was £169,575, or for Irish proportion of population £89,915. The large expenditure in Ireland arises from Industrial Schools being the only form of compulsory education yet sanctioned in Ireland.

The cost of criminal classes, other than lunatics, in confinement in 1881, as compared with the corresponding cost in a portion of the population of England and Wales in 1879-80 equal to that of Ireland, was as follows:—

COST OF CRIMINAL CLASSES IN CONFINEMENT—	In Ireland in 1881	In a portion of the Population of England and Wales in 1879-80 equal to that of Ireland	In Ireland less than in England and Wales	In England and Wales less than in Ireland
Total of places of confinement, . .	£ 160,294	£ 168,659	£ —	£ 255
Prisons, . . . . .	130,738	154,583	3,859	—
Reformatories, . . . . .	30,090	29,896	—	4,074

The cost of State Prisons in Ireland, including what were formerly Convict Prisons, County and Town Gaols, and the Bridewells that are still retained, are taken at £150,794, the sum in the Parliamentary Estimates for 1882-3, the particulars are given therein in great detail. The corresponding English figure for 1879-80 is £154,583.

As to Reformatories, the total costs in Ireland are returned as £30,090—£18,125 charged to Imperial Taxes, £7,825 to Local Rates, and £4,032 to other sources. In

\* Royal Irish Constabulary for year ended 31st March, 1881. Dublin Metropolitan Police for year ended 31st March, 1881.

calculating the corresponding figure for England and Wales, it has been necessary, in addition to the contribution from the Treasury of £72,829, and contribution from parents of £6,814, which are the only items returned in England and Wales, as to Reformatories, and the Middlesex part of Feltham school treated as a Reformatory, to add a sum of £50,786, to cover the estimated expenditure, from other sources, based on the returned cost of £86 0s. 6d. per annum of children in the Middlesex department of the Feltham school, to approximate to the true cost and obtain a figure truly comparable with the costs returned for the Irish schools. This gives a total of £129,630, and for Irish proportion of population £25,928.

Cost of Criminal  
Prosecutions.

The form of return as to costs of criminal prosecutions, settled in 1872, has been continued. It brings the information up to 31st March, 1881.

CRIMINAL OFFENSES.	Cost of Criminal Prosecutions.		Prisons, 1879-80.	Prisons, 1880-81.
	1879-80.	1880-81.		
Total of all Ireland, . . . .	£ 62,218 0 0	£ 63,768 0 0	—	£ 1,847 0 0
Assizes and Commission Courts, . . . .	45,525 0 0	44,396 0 0	—	78 0 0
Quarter Sessions, . . . .	13,733 0 0	13,500 0 0	—	1,818 0 0
Justices, Sessions, and Police Courts, . . . . .	3,158 0 0	1,862 0 0	268 0 0	—

This table shows a decrease in the cost of criminal prosecutions in Ireland in 1880-81 above 1879-80 of £1,847, as compared with an increase of £2,811 in 1879-82.

Costs of Criminal  
Prosecutions in  
England and  
Wales.

As Parliament in 1879 adopted the system of public prosecution for England and Wales, to come into operation on 1st of January, 1880, the comparison of cost of the English with that of the Irish system, especially in the matter of Coroners' inquests, in previous reports has been omitted.

The principle of uniformity in the three Kingdoms has been recognised, and when the English public prosecution system has got into working order the comparison will become valuable again.

Costs of Coroners  
and Witnesses at  
Coroners' inquests.

For the reasons explained in the report for 1878 for omitting the costs of Coroners' inquests as no longer a necessary step in a criminal proceeding, they are omitted from the English figures taken for comparison with the Irish in the first Table of this chapter.



## PART II.—JUDICIAL STATISTICS.

The Irish Judicature Act of 1877, which came into operation on the 1st of January, 1878, extended to Ireland the principles of the English Judicature Act of 1873. Both Acts are on the model of the Scotch system of Judicature—of having a single High Court of Justice, with subordinate local Courts more or less connected with it.

In Scotland the concurrent jurisdiction between the High Court and the larger District, or Sheriff's Court extends to so many branches of jurisdiction, and the same Judge (the Sheriff's Substituted) acting not only in the larger district but in the smaller district, or Sheriff's Small Debt Court, blends Scotch Administration of Justice into one complete organisation.

In the lowest of these Courts, the small debts disposed of by the Sheriff-Substitute amounted to £310,977, as compared with £27,396, disposed of by Justices of the Peace, showing how small is the amount of business not disposed of by the permanent judicial staff of the Scotch Courts.

The completeness of the Scotch system turns upon the reform carried out there in 1746, of making the Sheriff-Substitute a permanent executive and judicial officer acting under the Sheriff or Scotch County Court Judge—a reform which was recommended for Ireland by a Royal Commission in 1826.

The Sub-Sheriff in Ireland acts for both the High Court of Justice and the County Court; and the principle of having common officers for both has been recognised in the consolidation of the offices of Clerks of the Crown and Peace.

In England distinct officers, called High Bailiffs were created for the County Courts and the Sheriff does not act there in the case of County Court executions.

The High Bailiffs are being consolidated in England with the Registrars of the County Courts on the Scotch model.

The delay in reforming the office of Sub-Sheriff in Ireland has arisen from not following the Scotch model, where the reform is complete; but, instead, taking as a partial guide the English model, where it has not been attempted.

In Scotland the Probate Jurisdiction has, by a succession of Acts, commencing in 1824, been conferred on the Scotch County Courts, the Divorce and Matrimonial Jurisdiction being alone transferred to the High Court.

By Statute 32 and 40 Vic., c. 70, the office of Commissary Clerk, corresponding to that of District Registrar of the Court of Probate in Ireland, has been abolished after the tenure of the present officers; and the duties annexed to the office of Sheriff's Clerk, corresponding to the Clerk of the Crown and Peace in Ireland.

In England a connection has been established between the High Court and the Local Courts. Seventy Registrars of County Courts and four Prothonotaries of the Court of Common Pleas of Lancashire having been appointed District Registrars of the High Court of Justice.

In Ireland the District Registrars of the Court of Probate have been dealt with neither on the Scotch model, of having their duties transferred to Clerks of the Crown and Peace, or to the Reformed office of Sub-Sheriff, nor on the English model of being utilised as Local Registrars of the High Court of Justice.

Expensive separate buildings and a considerable staff are thus maintained that might be utilised for the benefit of the public, if either the Scotch or English model

*Irish, Scotch, and English Court Jurisdiction compared.*

*Comparison between Central and Local Courts in Scotland.*

*Proposed extension of Scotch System of Permanent Sheriff-Substitute to Ireland.*

*Comparison between Central and Local Courts in England.*

PART II  
JUDICIAL  
STATISTICS.

Irish, Scotch, and  
English Jurisdic-  
tions compared.  
Arrangement of  
Tables.

were followed. The transition state in which the offices are thus left has led to the inferiority of Irish to Scotch legislation and administration on such matters as the Intestate Widows' Acts, as noticed at p. 61 *supra*, in connection with Local Registrars.

The Tables in this part include the Civil Jurisdiction of all Courts in Ireland arranged in the following order:—

The Courts and Offices are divided first into those which relate to the Central Administration of Justice—that is, where there is only one centre for all Ireland, for the jurisdiction, and, secondly, into those which relate to the Local Administration of Justice. This class is subdivided into larger and smaller District Administration of Justice, according to the size of the districts into which Ireland is divided for the Special Jurisdiction.

Central Adminis-  
tration of Justice.  
Arrangement of  
Tables.

# 1.—CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

The Central Administration of Justice includes the High Court of Justice, with its five divisions—Chancery, Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, Exchequer, and the Probate and Matrimonial Division.

There are two outlying Courts—The High Court of Admiralty, which, on the death or resignation of the present Admiralty Judge, will form part of the Probate and Matrimonial Division; and the Court of Bankruptcy, which in the transition state of the subject of Bankruptcy Reform, has not been finally dealt with.

The Central Appellate Jurisdictions, viz., the Supreme Court of Appeal in Ireland, Court for Cases Reserved, Court for Cases Reserved for Judges of Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer Divisions, the Privy Council in Ireland, Her Majesty in Council, and House of Lords, have been grouped along with the other Central Jurisdictions, as being so closely connected with them, and are not placed after the Local Jurisdictions, as in the English volume.

In the arrangement of the Tables of the different Divisions of the Supreme Court, the order in the English volume has been, to a large extent followed, placing the Chancery Division first, instead of after the Common Law Divisions, as in previous volumes before 1878.

The chief business of the Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer Divisions (the proceedings at the Pleas side) is given in consecutive tables for more convenient comparison.

The proceedings at Jury Trials in Dublin of these three divisions, and the Dublin County Court Appeals, are grouped together, as the business is really transacted on a consolidated plan. With these, the proceedings at chambers before a single Judge, and the cases of minor importance remitted to County Courts are grouped together.

The exclusive jurisdiction of each of these divisions at the Crown side of the Queen's Bench, as to election petitions and acknowledgments of married women in the Common Pleas and at the Revenue side of the Exchequer, are given last, as the business is so small, compared with that transacted on the Pleas side of these divisions.

The offices of Registration of Judgments and Record of Title are grouped together, and along with them is given the Registry of Deeds; as the consolidation of some or all of these offices has been officially recommended, and some of such recommendations have been made the basis of statutory provisions.

As the consolidation of the Chancery, Common Law, and Land Judges' Taxing Office contemplated by the Judicature Act has taken place, the statistics as to these three departments have been grouped together.

As the business of the Receiver's Office of the Land Judges corresponds with a large part of the business of the Registrar in Lanesby (that relating to the Accounting of Commissioners of Estates of Lanesby), the statistics of the two offices have been placed together.

In the Accountant General's Office, again, the Probate and Matrimonial and the Chancery business have been brought together.

So, in like manner, the information from the Inland Revenue Department, as to all the law taxes, is included in one return.

The Central Administration of Justice in Ireland now corresponds with great closeness to the English model, upon which it is framed, with two exceptions, the law of Divorce, and the law of Bankruptcy. The latter jurisdiction is not finally settled in England, a Bill on the subject having been introduced in the session of 1876, and another more closely resembling the Irish principle in the session of 1881.

The Jurisdiction as to Divorce in Ireland is still, to a large extent, in the state the law was in England before the Divorce Court was established in 1857. Contrary to the entire spirit and policy of the Judicature Act that each division of the High Court of Justice should have power to do complete justice in a case brought before it, a divorce in Ireland may involve three proceedings to give the same remedy which the Probate and Matrimonial Division of the English High Court can give, and give in certain cases, between Irish people 1°. An action for criminal conversation, to be tried by the Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, or Exchequer Division; 2°. A suit for a divorce in the Matrimonial Division; and 3°. A private Act of Parliament.

In the absolute or, as it is called, Parliamentary, Title to real property, which the Land Judges can confer, the Irish High Court of Justice is in advance of the English High Court—Lord Cairns, the late Lord Chancellor of England, having, so far back as 1859, proposed to extend a similar jurisdiction to England.

The English Tables of Statistics are framed to test the most remarkable feature of English Judicial Statistics; the delay of business from the short number of Judges.

In the Chancery Division in England the "remnants" or postponed cases at the end of 1876-7 were 632. The number of Judges was increased in 1876-7 from five to six, by the appointment of Mr Justice Fry, and the remnants at the end of 1877-78 were reduced. But the "remnants" or postponed cases have again increased to 678 at end of 1878-80, or within 19 of the amount in 1876-7.

So it has ever been, since the struggle in 1812 to have a single Vice-Chancellor added, the number of Judges in the Chancery Division in England has always fallen short of the business to be transacted.

In Jury Trials the amount of business in England is no less remarkable than in the cases in the Chancery Division.

At London and Westminster, in 1878-79, the cases tried fell from 1,372 in previous year, to 1,100; the "remnants," or cases postponed, increased from 474 to 843. In 1879-80 the trials fell from 1,100 to 1,008, and the remnants increased from 843 to 1,018; and of these no less than 694 were remnants for want of time to try. The actions withdrawn were 868, or about 86 per cent of the cases tried. In Ireland, where we have not the same amount, the cases withdrawn were only 10 per cent.

In Mid, Prior, or Circuit business, the remnants or postponed cases show a decrease from 114 to 15. Upon the North Wales circuit 80 per cent of the cases entered were tried, indicating a normal state of affairs where there was time to transact business. On the Westerns, (including Bristol), Oxford, South Wales, the South-Eastern, and Midland, taken together, only 52 per cent. were tried; on the North-Eastern the number drops to 59 per cent, and on the Northern to 35 per cent.

The cases entered on the two circuits where the greatest delay occurred amounted to 419, or more than one-half the whole number of 1,228 which were tried.

This evil is thought so serious, that a remedy has been proposed for it, by extending the County Court jurisdiction in England from £50 to £300.

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Judicial  
Statistics

Central Administration  
of Justice.

Exposition to  
comparison with  
English Juris-  
diction.

Irish Bankruptcy  
Jurisdiction.

Irish Divorce  
Jurisdiction.

Irish absolute title  
in advance of  
English position.

Amount of business  
in English Courts  
as compared to  
corresponding  
English.

English Chancery  
Division arrears.

English amount in  
cases for jury trial.

Part II.  
JUDICIAL  
BUSINESS.

One serious defect of chronic delay in trying cases is well known. It tempts defendants into defence for the mere purpose of gaining time.

Central Adminis-  
tration of Justice.

The comparison of the English and Irish figures illustrates this in a remarkable manner. For a portion of the population of England and Wales, equal to that of Ireland, the number of writs issued (including District Registrars) was 17,692; to these no less than 7,043 *debentures* were entered. In Ireland in the same year, 1880, the number of writs issued was 24,860, while the *debentures* were only 3,698. The English returns do not show the arrears in Divorce cases; but in Probate cases, though not so great as in the Chancery or Common Law Divisions, the arrears are still substantial; while the trials heard and causes heard amounted to only 119 in the year, there were 28, or a fifth of a year's business, ready for hearing and left unheard. In the previous year the arrears was 34 cases, or a third of the year's business.

The very general chaotic state of arrears in nearly the entire of the business of the High Court of Justice in England has a serious effect upon the figures for the purpose of comparison, as the tendency is for the largest and heaviest cases to be arranged out of court, and disposed of otherwise than by being tried, and so to make the cases actually tried not so fair an average of the entire business as if there were no arrears and every case was disposed of when it was ready for trial.

High Court of  
Justice  
Chancery  
Division.

Business in Court  
before Lord  
Chancellor, Master  
of the Rolls, and  
Vice-Chancellor.

In the following summary, motions are classed into special motions and orders made on matters adjourned from Chambers, and these are comparable with the heading in preceding years of orders made on motions without petitions. Causes, causes for trial, answers for trial, demurrers, and exceptions in one class, and motions for decree or for judgment, in another class, may be compared with bills, informations, and special cases heard, and thus a view of the Court business before the Lord Chancellor, Master of the Rolls, and Vice-Chancellor, for the years 1881 and 1880 is given, which may, however, be conveniently compared with years preceding the Judicature Act 1—

CASES RETURNED IN CHANCERY DIVISION.	1881.	1880.	Decrees, (207)	Decrees, (181)
<b>BEFORE LORD CHANCELLOR.</b>				
Orders on motions special and from Chambers, . . . . .	41	38	9	—
Orders on motions of course, . . . . .	16	16	6	—
Orders on petitions heard, . . . . .	4	4	—	2
Cases, answers, &c., heard, . . . . .	—	1	—	1
Motions for decree or judgment heard, . . . . .	—	3	—	3
Cases, answers, &c., for further consideration heard, . . . . .	—	3	—	5
Chancery Court equity appeals heard, . . . . .	4	5	1	—
	65	65	7	—
<b>BEFORE MASTER OF THE ROLLS.</b>				
Orders on motions special or from Chambers, . . . . .	217	222	—	65
Orders on motions of course, . . . . .	327	304	31	—
Orders on petitions heard, . . . . .	28	281	—	11
Cases, answers, &c., heard, . . . . .	68	27	8	—
Motions for decree or judgment heard, . . . . .	33	43	—	10
Cases, answers, &c., for further consideration heard, . . . . .	55	22	38	—
	680	711	—	95
<b>BEFORE VICE-CHANCELLOR.</b>				
Orders on motions special and from Chambers, . . . . .	222	206	123	—
Orders on motions of course, . . . . .	221	215	—	13
Orders on petitions heard, . . . . .	109	101	—	1
Cases, answers, &c., heard, . . . . .	45	39	—	19
Motions for decree or judgment heard, . . . . .	47	54	—	17
Cases, answers, &c., for further consideration heard, . . . . .	22	42	10	—
	765	663	40	—
<b>Total, . . . . .</b>	<b>1,891</b>	<b>1,484</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>—</b>

This table shows an increase of Court business of 50 proceedings, following an increase of 45 in 1880, and of 81 in 1879, and decrease of 66 and 183 in 1878 and 1877. The arrears, which had been reduced to 17 in end of 1880, were slightly increased to 21 at the end of 1881. This, however, is below the number in 1879, which was 25.

Part II.  
JUDICIAL  
BUSINESS.  
*General Administration of Justice.*  
—  
Chancery  
Division.  
—  
Registry Office.

In the office of the Registrars of the Chancery Division, the total number of Side Bar Orders was 535 as compared with 507 in 1880, 538 in 1879, and 595 in 1877, showing an increase of 28, following a decrease of 31 in 1880.

From the County Court equitable jurisdiction, up to £200 property and £50 a year in land, there were 11 Appeals, which, added to 8, pending at end of 1880, made 19. Of these, 3 were settled, 2 affirmed, 1 varied, and 1 reversed. Of the decisions below, 2 were dismissed with costs, 1 remitted to County Court Judge, 2 were bowed but not decided, and these, with 7 unheard cases, made 9 Appeals pending at end of year. A new arrangement has been made for hearing these Appeals before the Vice-Chancellor and Judge Flanagan, instead of the Lord Chancellor.

Appeals from  
County Courts  
to  
County Courts.

The following is a summary of the proceedings in the chambers of the Lord Chancellor, the Master of the Rolls, and the Vice-Chancellor—

Chief Clerk/  
Returns of  
proceedings in  
Chambers.

PROCEEDINGS IN CHAMBERS BY CLASSES OF CASES.	1881.	1880.	1879.	1878.
<b>REGISTRARS.—</b>				
For the Administration of Estates, Under the Charitable Trusts Acts, The appointment of Guardians and maintenance of Infants, For other purposes, —	109	110	—	33
Other Registrars than in original Proceedings, Appointments (by Registrars, &c.), disposed of, Orders made —	5,720	5,647	552	—
Of the Court drawn up by the Registrars, Of the Court drawn up in Chambers, Orders brought into Chambers for presentation —	6,654	5,613	612	—
Other than Orders for winding up Companies, For winding up Companies, Number of Advertisements issued, Returns thereon, Disbursements and allowances thereon, Accounts passed other than Returns' Accounts —	1,832	1,568	113	1
Member of Accounts, Returns thereon, Disbursements and allowances thereon,	323	356	—	37
Number of Advertisements issued, Returns thereon, Disbursements and allowances thereon,	1	1	—	—
Number of Advertisements issued, Returns thereon, Disbursements and allowances thereon,	100	173	13	—
Number of Advertisements issued, Returns thereon, Disbursements and allowances thereon,	31	35	—	4
Number of Advertisements issued, Returns thereon, Disbursements and allowances thereon,	252,547	210,442	—	248,308
Number of Advertisements issued, Returns thereon, Disbursements and allowances thereon,	237,260	276,684	—	219,224
Number of Advertisements issued, Returns thereon, Disbursements and allowances thereon,	231	241	50	—
Number of Advertisements issued, Returns thereon, Disbursements and allowances thereon,	238,194	21,294,503	—	2543,682
Number of Advertisements issued, Returns thereon, Disbursements and allowances thereon,	2510,963	41,136,336	—	2815,377

The result of the above table is to show a decrease in the number of proceedings in the Chambers of the Lord Chancellor, the Master of the Rolls, and the Vice-Chancellor, in Summons for Administration of Estates, and Appointment of Guardians, of 18, from 132 in 1880, to 145 in 1881; in 1879 the number was 332, and an increase in Summons other than to original proceedings of 182, from 2,547 in 1880 to 2,729 in 1881. There was also an increase in appointments disposed of, amounting to 612, from 6,043 in 1880 to 6,654.

There was a great decrease in the amount of property passed in accounts, from £1,896,294, to £664,837, or of £231,437, this followed an increase in 1880 of £938,866, and a decrease of £370,484 in 1879.

In the Lord Chancellor's and Master of Rolls' Chambers there were at end of year 429 Masters, or Families of Masters, relating to 1,687 Minors (exclusive of Masters commenced before November, 1867, and pending on the release of the Master and transferred to the Lord-Chancellor's Chamber). The new Masters in the year were 40, relating to 100

Other Masters in  
Lord Chancellor's  
Chambers.

Part II. JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT	Miners as compared with 43 new Matters and 29 new Wards in 1879, and 58 new Matters, and 163 new Wards in 1878.
General Administration of Justice. Chancery Division. — Clerk of Remits and Writs	The number of actions by writ of summons was 543, showing a decrease of 356 below (899) the number in 1880, and a decrease of 146 below the number in 1879; it is 32 above the number (511) in 1878. The proportion of lower scale to higher scale was as 30 to 80 per cent. This corresponds very closely to the proportion in England, which is 19 per cent lower scale and 81 per cent higher scale. The number of actions is 59 per cent above the number (369) of bills and informations filed under the old system in 1877. The originating summonses (82) are less than half the summonses filed (179) in 1880, and not much above half the number (153) in 1877. Some other figures in the Record and Writ Office indicate increase of business in 1881. Thus, in the Notice Department there were 11,544 original documents, against 11,224 in 1880, and 35,158 copies, against 36,478 in 1880.
Lord Chancellor's Secretary.	The business of the Lord Chancellor's Secretary's Office has been changed by the Judicature Act and petitions are no longer referred to the Master of the Rolls and Vice-Chancellor through the Lord Chancellor. The Livery Petitions and Commissions of Livery are not lodged in the Secretary's Office but are all disposed of in the Livery Department and not in that of the Secretary of the Lord Chancellor. The Lord Chancellor has now exclusive jurisdiction as to petitions for appointments of Commissioners for administering oaths for the High Court of Justice, 17 orders were made on such petitions. The warrants for Magistrates were 267, as compared with 237 in 1880, and 187 in 1879; the warrants to Coroners were 7. There were 3 orders on Petitions as to Notaries. The orders as to other Petitions including Minor Matters were 31.
Secretary at the Rolls.	The return of the Secretary at the Rolls gives the particulars of 108 petitions set down for hearing before the Master of the Rolls. It appears that 47 of these were under the Trustee Acts, and 40 under the Public Works and Railway Acts. There were 9 Petitions filed without hearing, 3 for Recoveries under 1 & 2 Vic. c. 149, and 6 against Solicitors for the "Four-day Order."
Crown and Hanaper Office.	In the Crown and Hanaper Office there were, during the year 1881, 3,546 official acts, as compared with 3,818 in 1880, 2,730 in 1879, and 2,494 in 1878, showing a decrease of 364 following increases of 1,060 in 1880, and of 326 in 1879.
Land Judges. — Register's Returns.	Under the Land Judges the net rental or annual value sold was £19,970, as compared with £19,898 in 1880 and £64,236 in 1878, and the purchase money was £311,256, as compared with £129,549 in 1880 and £1,217,027 in 1878, or 15·5 years' purchase on an average of all interests and all tenures. This is below 16·4, the rate in 1880, and 18·9 in 1878, and below the average for 6 years ended 1877, which was 18·4. The number of cases pending at the end of the year in the Chambers of Judges was 1,420, as compared with 1,321 at end of 1880, and 1,325 at end of 1879. There were 294 petitions filed in 1881, against 326 in 1880, only 66 being by owners. The number of affidavits filed was 3,795, against 4,162 in 1880.
Record and Affidavit Office.	The number of abstracts of title lodged were 217, and the number of deeds and other documents lodged 6,094.
Keeper of Deeds.	The sales to tenants under the Bright Clauses of the Irish Land Act of 1870, in which charging orders to the Board of Works for advances to enable them to purchase made, were 71 in 1876, 84 in 1877, 129 in 1878, 43 in 1879, 42 in 1880, and 45 in 1881, for £60,319, £23,688, £117,421, £43,950, £38,820, and £30,943 respectively. Of the 45 sold in 1881, 41 were of holdings under 100 acres, 19 of holdings under 50, and 6 of holdings under 10 acres, and 20 were of holdings in Ulster, and 15 in the other provinces.
Office of Land to Tenants	

The proceedings at the Pleas side of the Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer Divisions are arranged in a single table for each division, although the figures have been supplied by three officers—the Clerk of Writs, the Master, and the Registrar (a title which has been substituted as more appropriate for the officer heretofore called the Clerk of the Rules). There has been done to produce tables corresponding to those in the English volume, where the information is given in a single table for each division.

The Judicature Act had terminated the system of issuing writs in rotation of 25 each for the three Common Law Courts, or, as they are now termed, Divisions, and the result has been a very unequal distribution of business, the writs of summons for the Exchequer Division having risen from 7,066 in 1877, to 12,284 in 1879, fell to 9,515 in 1880, and to 7,746 in 1881, and those for the Queen's Bench rose in 1879 from 6,694 to 7,494, and fell to 5,965 in 1880, and rose in 1881 to 6,370; and those of the Common Pleas rose in 1879 from 6,807 to 9,746, fell to 9,680 in 1880, but rose in 1881 to 11,354.

The great inequality of the business in the three divisions in 1881 is shown by other figures. At Chambers there were 26 proceedings in the Common Pleas, 103 in the Queen's Bench, and 151 in the Exchequer Division. The motions on notice before a single Judge were, in the Queen's Bench 177, in the Common Pleas 496, and in the Exchequer Division 546. The ex-parte motions, including consent orders granted before a single Judge, were, in the Queen's Bench 537, in the Exchequer 854, and in the Common Pleas Division 3,474.

The total number of writs of summons for these three divisions showed an extraordinary increase of 11,130 from 24,840 in 1880, to 35,970 in 1881. This, however, followed a decrease of 4,406 in 1880. The pressure of the past three years is indicated by the aggregate increase since 1878 of 12,464, which, on the number in that year (28,526), is more than 50 per cent. The number of cases that actually came to jury trial in Dublin fell from 266 in 1877 to 215 in 1878, but rose again where the former amount to 266 in 1879, to 300 in 1880, and to 330 in 1881. This increase would have been much greater in 1880 and 1881 had it not been from indications that the arrangements for trying cases are inadequate, the number postponed by order, or for want of time to try, or other cause, having risen from 25 in 1878 to 74 in 1880, and 49 in 1881. As there are 27 actions the disposal of which is not accounted for in the Registrar's returns, the numbers tried and postponed may be still higher. The amount recovered at these trials, 24 more in number, show an increase from £25,627 in 1879 to £25,936 in 1880, and £25,385 in 1881.

The Judicature Act introduced a great improvement in having two Consolidated Jury Trial Courts always sitting (except in the time allowed for circuits and vacations). Hence the jurors have been relieved by having only a single panel for the three divisions. If they were further relieved, by having only a single panel for all the jury service at the same time at the Four Courts, with a fresh panel for each month, and not, as now, for parts of two or three months, the reduction of jury service to a minimum by satisfying the large class from which jurors are drawn, would remove any possible impediment to jury trials from discontent of jurors.

Of the other business of the Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer Divisions, on the Pleas side, either leading up to or subsequent to jury trials, the single figure which will afford the simplest comparative measure of the active litigation involved in the proceedings in the different Divisions at present and in the past, is the number of affidavits filed. There were in the Queen's Bench 6,895 affidavits, Common Pleas, 33,422, and in the Exchequer 7,047, or 34,604, being an increase of 4,326 on the number for 1880 and in 1879 there was a much larger increase, 7,381 on the number (18,977) in 1878. In 1877 the total number was only 14,992, made up of 4,288 in the

PART II.  
JUDICIAL  
STATISTICS.

Control. *Administrative*  
Division of Justice.

Queen's Bench,  
Common Pleas,  
and Exchequer  
Divisions.

Unequal distribution of business  
in Queen's Bench,  
Common Pleas,  
and Exchequer  
Divisions.

Consolidated Jury  
Trial Courts

Part II.  
JUDICIAL  
STATISTICS.  
—  
Central Administration of Justice.  
—  
Queen's Bench and Common Pleas Divisions.  
—  
Appeals heard before Judges of Consolidated Jury Trial Courts.

Queen's Bench, 5,845 in the Common Pleas, and 4,749 in the Exchequer. The number in 1881 is thus more than double the number in 1877.

The Judges for Jury trials in Dublin also hear Appeals from the Courts of the Recorder, the County Court Judge for the City and County of Dublin.

The statistics of these appeals or rehearings in 1881, and 1880 are as follows:—

APPEALS (REHEARINGS)	Entered.	Allowed.	Reverted.	Costs Remitted, &c., &c.	Remitted.
From Decree or Decision of Recorder of Dublin City and County Courts (including ones stated),	1881, 30 1880, 33	18 9	1 2	11* 7*	1 1

Cases remitted to County Courts.

The proceedings as to cases to be remitted to County Courts are as follows:—

PROCEEDINGS UNDER STAT. 23 & 24 VIC., CAP. 109	1881	1880	1878, 1879	1877
Number of applications to remit to inferior Courts,	336	383	—	117
Number of applications refused,	36	43	—	6
Number of applications granted,	200	331	—	111
In Cases of Contract under 23d.				
Number of applications granted,	104	205	—	92
In Cases of Tort.				
Number of applications granted under sec. 6,	96	106	—	13

It appears from this table that the number of applications to remit cases to the County Courts, was 236, showing a falling of 117 below 353, the correct number for 1880, and reducing the number to nearly what it was in 1878 (241). Of the 200 applications granted, 104 were in cases of contract and 96 in cases of tort.

The Queen's Coroner, Attorney and Master of the Crown side has made his usual return of the business at the Crown side of the Queen's Bench. The practice of this very important branch of jurisdiction remains in a very unimproved state, and there are no published rules of practice. In 1844 the Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench in England obtained a power of making rules under the Statute 6 & 7 VIC., c. 20, s. 11. When the English and Irish Law and Chancery Commissioners made their first report, nineteen years afterwards, in 1863, the power had not been extended to Ireland. That very influential Commission, however, recommended that the Irish Judges should have the same power of making rules as the English Judges, and the power was conferred upon them in 1872, but no rules have been made, nor have new rules been made in England since the English Judicature Act of 1873.

In 1881 there were no election petitions.

The acknowledgments by married women filed were 413, as compared with 403 in 1880, 495 in 1879, 445 in 1878, 444 in 1877, and 398 in 1876.

One Perpetual Commissioner was appointed, as compared with 16 in 1880, none in 1879, and 9 in 1878. There were 66 Special Commissions granted, as compared with 89 in 1880, and 89 in 1879.

In Scotland the whole machinery of Special and Perpetual Commissioners is saved by the practice of having the acknowledgments of married women taken before any Justice of the Peace at his private residence. In England as many as 334 acknowledgments

\* Includes cases not proceeded with,—4 in 1880 and 5 in 1881.

Queen's Bench Division.  
—  
Proceedings at the Crown Side.

Common Pleas Division.  
—  
Election Petitions.  
—  
Acknowledgments by Married Women.



of married women were taken at Judges' Chambers, which saves poor women the fee. In Ireland, under a similar jurisdiction, 2 acknowledgments were taken, and one was taken by a County Court Judge under the 62nd section of the County Court and Officers' Act, 1877. By the Conveyancing and Law of Property Bill, introduced by Lord Cairns, in 1886, 1881, and 1882, it is proposed to abolish the acknowledgments of deeds by married women in England and Ireland.

The writs issued on the Revenue side were 435, as compared with 644 in 1880, and 388 in 1879. The Habeas Corpus writs were 62, as compared with 116 in 1880. The Affidavits filed were 153, as compared with 108 in 1880, and the Miscellaneous Records 334, as compared with 501 in 1880.

The number of judgments registered in the Registry of Judgments Office in 1881, as compared with the preceding year, was as follows:—

Registry of Judgments Office.	1881	1880	1879	1878
Judgments of High Court of Justice registered, co-registered, —	7,007	5,566	1,441	—
Receivers, —	163	766	—	669
Deeds, Orders, and Orders, —	—	8	—	8
Land, —	815	270	—	83
Judgments from Courts in England and Scotland, —	21	23	—	5
Total, —	7,009	6,123	171	—
Receivers registered, co-registered, —	325	415	—	46
Deeds registered, —	12	8	—	—
Orders registered, —	14	16	—	—
Land registered, —	8	58	—	56
Total, —	407	497	—	83
Registration of Judgments, —	119	189	—	61
Number of Receivers, —	137	180	—	13
Certificates of Crown Bonds, —	—	8	—	8
Negative Searches on All Stamps, —	1	1	—	—
Negative Searches, —	—	—	—	—
11s. Stamps, —	5,830	5,080	—	—
2s. 6d. Stamps, —	169	193	—	—
Total, —	5,999	5,273	—	59
Registration for liberty to search made by public, —	5,041	4,094	1,817	—
Stampd Certificates issued, —	7,913	7,804	255	—

The figures in the above table show an increase in the business of the office in 1881. The number of judgments registered has increased from 5,566 in 1880, to 7,007 in 1881.

There has been great fluctuation in the number of judgments registered during the recent crisis. The number was 3,543 in 1878, it rose by 1,896 to 7,446 in 1879, then fell by 1,880 to 5,566, and from that number has increased by 1,441 to 7,007.

Of the judgments registered only 5 were obtained before 14th July, 1880 (which alone effect had without being registered in the Deeds Office as a Judgment Mortgage), while 7,002 were obtained since: of the 163 judgments co-registered, 140 were obtained before 14th July, 1880, and only 23 obtained since that date.

On comparing the number of judgments registered with the number of executions named on judgments in the Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer Divisions, it appears that, whilst 16,393 judgment executions are returned in the proceedings in Masters' Offices as entered up, no less than 7,007 judgments were registered in the Registry of Judgments Office. When the Judgment Mortgage Act was passed, it was expected by the friends of that Act that the amount of business in the Registry of Judgments Office would be diminished by its operation; but this expectation was founded upon the consideration of judgments only as charges on land, and the provision of the Irish Bankruptcy Act of 1843, continued by the Act of 1857, requiring judgments

Part II.  
JUDGMENTS  
REGISTERED

Central Administration  
of Justice

Exchequer  
Division

Revenue side.

Office of  
Registration

Registry of  
Judgments Office

PART II.  
JUDICIAL  
SYSTEM.

*Central Administration of Justice*

*Office of Registration.*

Differences between the Law of Judgments in England and Ireland

to be registered within twenty-one days after being entered up, to secure priority in bankruptcy, were overlooked.

The English and Irish Law and Chancery Commissioners, in their Second Report, in 1886, state that "they found the law of Judgments of the Superior Courts of Common Law in Ireland, and the practice, process, and procedure therein, to be in a very complicated and unsatisfactory state, and to differ in some material respects from the law of England on that subject." They trace this difference in the law back to the reign of Queen Anne, from the operation of the Penal Act of Stat 2 Anne, c. 6 (Irish), passed in 1703, and the Act for the Registration of Deeds, 6 Anne, c. 2 (Irish), (1707). They state as the result of their inquiries that "it appears that while in England the tendency of the whole course of legislation down to and inclusive of the Act of 1884 (27 and 28 Vict., c. 112), has been to reduce a judgment to a step in the course of procedure for the recovery of a debt, in Ireland, on the other hand, the legislation down to and inclusive of the Revised Title Act, 1865, has been in the opposite direction, and judgments affect land in Ireland prior to and entirely independent of execution."

The state of the Law of Judgments in Ireland came under the notice of the Committee of Officials appointed by the Treasury to inquire into an invention of Mr. O'Hanlon for simplifying the Registry of Deeds,\* Ireland, and which reported in 1876, and under the Irish Registry of Deeds Commission, appointed in 1878, which reported in 1879. The Commissioners made the following recommendations—That the several statutes relating to judgments should be consolidated, that the system of registering judgments as mortgages should be discontinued, that judgment creditors should be unable to proceed summarily for purpose of sale in the Chancery Division, in cases where the debt did not exceed £100 and the valuation of the land does not exceed £50, judgment shall attach as a lien only upon taking such proceedings and registering it as a *lis pendens*, that sales of chattels real under *fiat facias* should be discontinued, and the remedies of judgment creditors against them shall be the same as against estates of freehold.

The total number of estates, the titles to which have been recorded in the Record of Title Office since its establishment in 1865, under Stat 28 & 29 Vict., c. 83, sec. 67, is 596. Deducting 5 re-transfers, the total value of the remainder (591) is stated to be £2,273,814. As the record of title is limited to cases of absolute title, the benefit of the machinery thus provided is lost in the cases where it would be most appreciated—that of marketable titles, which after a lapse of time will become perfect. This principle was sanctioned for England and Wales by Lord Cairns' Land Transfer and Title Act of 1875.

There was no application in the year to record land under the 51st section of the Act, though an interval had elapsed since the declaration of title. Only 4 new estates were recorded in the Record of Title Office in 1886. If the consideration money (£7,480) of estates recorded be compared with value of property sold, or of which title declared, in Landed Estates Court in year (2311,256), it gives only about 3 per cent. in value of the estates recorded which might have been recorded. This proportion gives a measure of the working of the Record of Title Act in the year 1886. Of the 4 estates newly recorded 3 were less than £1,000 in value, 1 was of £1,050 and under £30,000 in value, and none were estimated at £10,000 and upwards. The proceedings under the Land Deventure Act, 1865, were nil.

**Bills of Sale.** Bills of Sale are registered by the Master of the Queen's Bench Division, and included in his return of business at the Pleas side. They are grouped here with other offices of registration, as the consolidation of the offices for registration has been officially recommended. The number of bills of sale was 1,724, as compared with 1,442

\*Registration of Deeds, Ireland, Parliamentary Papers, 1876, No. 485. Reported Committee, 28th September, 1874, and 12th April, 1875, and of Registrar of Deeds, Ireland, 25th September, 1874, and 29th April, 1875.

Record of Title  
Office

Bills of Sale

in 1880, 1,482 in 1879, 809 in 1878, 374 in 1877, and 446 in 1876, the figures indicating the increased pressure on debtors during the year.

The law as to bills of sale in Ireland had been allowed to fall behind the law as to bills of sale in England, but in 1879 a Bill was introduced by Mr. Mellon, M.P., to remedy this defect, which was passed and came into operation on 1st of November, 1879.

The Registry of Deeds Office was first included in these Statistics in 1878. The Registry of Judgments Office had always been included as part of the proceedings of the Superior Courts, and the Record of Title Office as part of the Landed Estates Court. The Scotch Judicial Statistics includes the Edinburgh Registry Office.

The Registry of Deeds in Ireland is very similar to the local registry for each of the three Ridings of Yorkshire, and for Middlesex in England. It was applied to the whole of Ireland as far back as 1797, shortly after the first Yorkshire Registry was established in England. Interests below a 21 years' lease are exempt from registration as to their creation, but not as to their transfer, properties on the record of title do not require to be registered at the Registry of Deeds Office.

The difference between Ireland and England can be appreciated by supposing the Yorkshire system of registry by memorial applied to the whole of England and Wales, without any local register, and Lord Westbury's Act still in force—the Irish Record of Title being substantially founded upon it, and Lord Cairns' Land Transfer Act of 1875 not applying to Ireland.

The number of deeds registered in the year was 13,358, as compared with 18,418 in 1880, and with 16,807 in 1876. Judgment Mortgages are included in this number; they amounted to 1,028, as compared with 1,317 in 1880, and with 520 in 1877. The searches made by the public were 3,409; those lodged for official search were 2,216, of which 1,395 were negative searches and 821 common searches. The proceedings in the office were, in some respects, in a more complete state at the end of the year than at the beginning. The abstract book, entered up to 10th November in 1879, was, on the 31st of December, 1880, entered up to the 28th December, and at the end of 1881 up to 28th of December. The land index, which was complete to 20th of November in 1879, and to 10th of December in 1880, was completed to 20th of December in 1881. The transcription of memorials, complete to 18th of October, 1880, was completed to 24th of November, 1881. The negative searches lodged and not made diminished from 21 in 1880 to 16, and the common searches from 25 to 11.

The negative searches made and ready for delivery and not taken out amounted to less than 458, and the common searches in like position to 44.

The system pursued in the Registry of Deeds Office has been under the consideration of the Irish Registry of Deeds Commission, which reported in 1879, and again in 1881. It was also taken into consideration in connexion with the Scotch and English systems before the Select Committee of the House of Commons of 1879 on Land Titles and Transfer.

The costs taxed and certified were:—In Master Coffey's part of the Taxing Office, £108,416; in the Land Judges' part, £22,283, and in the Common Law Taxing Office, £20,898, making in all £211,597. The corresponding figure for 1879 was £149,873, but in the recent consolidation of offices the Probate Court costs formerly taxed by the Officers of that Court have been transferred to the Consolidated Taxing Office; as these costs in 1879 were £26,304 in Probate, and £980 in Matrimonial cases, it is necessary to add these figures, which makes a total of £196,593 for 1879, showing a diminution in 1880 of £15,004.

There were 118 new receivers appointed by the Land Judges, as compared with 169 in 1880, 62 in 1879, and 19 in 1876. The total number under the Land Judges at the end of the year was 637, as compared with 363 at the end of 1880. As the land-owners of 100 acres and upwards are 14,420, the number of new receivers appointed in the year

Part II.  
JUDICIAL  
STATISTICS.

General. *Advances*  
*Index of Justice*

Office of  
Registration.

Registry of Deeds.

Division of Costs  
Chancery,  
Land Judges,  
Common Law.

Administration.  
Receivers under  
Land Judges

(118) is less than one per cent. of the number of persons whose estates may be estimated to fall within the jurisdiction. Setting off subterfuges against any shortness of value in the 100 acre holdings, whilst the total is not so serious, the increase of the number of receivers appointed in the year, from 18 in 1876 to 118 in 1881, indicates a very marked increase of pressure on landed proprietors.

The year's rental under the Court of the receivers who passed accounts in £248,090, of which £147,667 was in minor matters and £101,423 in other suits. The estimated rental in 1879 was £438,245. Assuming the rental of Ireland to be 218,000,000, and making allowance for the property of Chancery Justices, about one-fortieth of Ireland, or more than many small counties, is thus under legal official management. Some figures in this return of such a large mass of property are of importance. It appears that while there were 215 lettings by proposal without biddings, there was not a single letting by biddings. Of the 215 lettings, 80 were for 7 years, pending the cause, and 135 were for shorter periods. In 1879 the lettings for seven years, if the cause should last so long, were 116, as compared with 90 for a shorter term. So there is no letting for 31 years, 31 years, or even 15 years, but only for duration of cause or shorter term.

The non-extension to Ireland of the reforms contained in the Lunacy Regulation Acts, 1853 and 1863, which had been observed upon in earlier volumes of these statistics, was terminated by Lord O'Hagan's Lunacy (Ireland) Act, 1871, Stat. 34, Vic. c. 23, and the General Orders in Lunacy of 12th July, 1871, founded thereon.

The chief business in the Lunacy Department in 1881 compared with 1880 was as follows.—

Lunacy Cases.	1881.	1880.	Lunatics, 1881.	Deceased, 1881.
Orders of the Lord Chancellor.	383	234	39	—
Affidavits filed.	423	283	—	90
Warrants of Rightness.	156	135	11	—
Accounts taken by Lord Judge.	25	64	—	8
Repetitions.	26	74	—	13
	£	£	£	£
Gross income of Lunatics.	129,800	137,197	—	5,187

This summary indicates an increase of 29 in orders, following a decrease of 71 in 1880, and decrease of 50 in affidavits, following an increase of 112.

The number of lunatics under the control of Lord Chancellor at the close of 1880 was 251, being 4 less than at the close of 1880, and 38 more than at the end of 1871.

This increase at the end of nine years is satisfactory evidence of the working of the Act; still, when 441 lunatics were returned by Clerks of Petty Sessions as committed as dangerous within the year, and 189 were returned as admitted to private lunatic asylums, 27 is a small number to have been brought under the benefit of the protection of the Court for their property and persons within the year. Of these, no lunatics were found as by inquisition, the entire number (27) having been declared lunatic or persons of weak mind under the less expensive proceeding provided by the Act of 1871.

In Scotland the number of lunatics whose property was protected by what are there called Judicial Factors, equivalent to our Committees, was, ended 1880, 432; thus for the population in Ireland would give 687, so that the number of lunatics that have their property directly protected by law in Scotland is nearly three times the number in proportion to the population that are so protected in Ireland.

In the first session of 1880 an Act was passed giving the Scotch Sheriff or County Court jurisdiction over the property of lunatics to £100 a year, or £2,500 capital value.

In the second session of 1880 Lord O'Hagan carried in his County Court Jurisdiction in Lunacy (Ireland) Act a provision for giving County Court Judges jurisdiction up to the limit of value that the Lord Chancellor is enabled to exempt lunatics' estates from fees and taxes under the Lunacy Regulation (Ireland) Act, 1871. The operation of this is noticed under the head of Local Administration.

The jurisdiction of the Court of Probate in Ireland is similar to that of the English Court. The following is a summary of the business of the Court and the Principal Registry:—

Part II  
JUDICIAL  
SYSTEM.

Court of Probate—Probate Business	1876.	1878	1879.	1880.	Central Administration of Justice.
Probates and administrations with Will annexed.	1,174	1,203	—	28	Probate and Matrimonial Division.
Administrations without Will.	523	724	—	52	
Total probates and administrations.	1,845	1,856	—	111	Principal Registry.
Contests.	879	890	—	11	
Cases.	123	112	31	—	
Trials by special jury.	85	56	1	—	
Trials by common jury.	25	25	2	—	
Cases heard by Judge.	37	39	6	—	
Court Motions.	433	516	—	71	
Petitions.	62	66	5	—	
Total amount of fees received.	£ 8,730	£ 9,527	—	£ 797	

It appears from these tables that there was a decrease in probates and letters of administration of 111, following a decrease of 167 in 1880, and an increase of 87 in 1879. The very small amount of contentious business—only 74 trials and cases heard by the Judge in relation to 1,845 probates and administrations in the Central Registry—indicates the satisfactory working of the law of Wills and the probate jurisdiction for the class of cases disposed of at the Principal Registry. The number of probate cases submitted to the County Courts increased from 9 to 31.

The petitions, as noticed last year, included those disposed of in the Registry as well as those moved in Court. The taxation of costs is now included in the returns of the Consolidated Taxing Office.

As to matrimonial causes and matters and proceedings under the Legitimacy Declaration Act (Ireland), 1868, it appears that there were 13 petitions filed in matrimonial causes and matters during the year; 8 divisions were issued. There were 4 decrees for divorce *a mensa et thoro*, no decrees for restitution of conjugal rights, and no decrees of nullity of marriage. There were 13 motions and 4 causes heard in the year. There was no petition under the Legitimacy Act.

A return received from the Comptroller of Stamp Duties shows the amount of duty paid in 1881, £110,398 in Dublin, and £67,465 in the country districts, as compared with £98,672 in Dublin, and £54,618 in the country districts in 1878, and it shows a total increase of £25,171, from £158,240 in 1880, to £173,411 in 1881.

Jurisdiction in Matrimonial causes.

Before June, 1881, it was possible to make a return of the property on which duty was paid, as a sworn schedule of assets was required before probate stamps could be issued. When Statute 44 & 45 Vic., c. 12, § 37, came into operation, blank forms of affidavit were obtainable on payment of the duty. The Comptroller has, however, estimated the property for 1881 at £6,638,242 as compared with £4,366,054 in 1880. In a portion of the population of England and Wales equal to Ireland in 1880 the property on which duty was paid was £25,378,180.

The practice and procedure of the High Court of Admiralty in Ireland was assimilated to that of the High Court of Admiralty in England in 1867. The Irish Court was not, however, given any jurisdiction in prize cases, and the whole subsequent course of legislation as to local jurisdiction has been different.

High Court of Admiralty

The causes instituted in the year were only 22, as compared with 56 in 1880, and 67 in 1878. There were 18 causes depending at end of 1880, making 70 in all to be disposed of.

Part II.  
JUDICIAL  
SYSTEM.  
—  
Central Judicial  
System of Justice.  
—  
Court of Bank-  
ruptcy.  
—  
Bankruptcy.

The motions and summonses were 189, judgments and decrees 12, and instruments prepared in the Registry 193; the corresponding figures in 1880 being 179, 29, and 193 respectively, showing a total of 341, considerably below the total of 394 in 1880, both being much more below the total of 569 in 1877.

Up to 1872 the law of Bankruptcy in Ireland differed from that in England, being regulated by the Irish Bankrupt and Insolvent Act, passed in 1637. Between 1857 and 1872 alterations had been twice made in the law of Bankruptcy in England—in 1861 and 1869. The reform in the Bankruptcy law of Ireland, in analogy to, though not in strict identity with, the English Act of 1869, was carried out by the Bankruptcy (Ireland) Amendment Act, 1873, which came into operation on 1st of January, 1873.

In the following summary the principal proceedings are compared with those of the preceding year—

PROCEEDINGS IN BANKRUPTCY.	1876.	1880.	Increase, 1881.	Decrease, 1874.
Petitions of Bankruptcy				
By Creditors,	165	223	—	50
By Debtors,	26	93	—	47
Petitions for Arrangement,	265	323*	—	104
Hearings before the Court,	6,433	9,686	—	3,862
Sittings before the Chief Registrar, and Chief Clerk,	4,265	4,692	—	227

It appears that the number of petitions of Bankruptcy in 1881 was 233, showing a decrease of 29 on the number, 325, in 1880. The petitions for arrangement showed a decrease of 104, following a decrease of 104 in 1880. The Petitions in Bankruptcy afford a good indication of the gradual subsidence of the pressure on the business classes which the country has passed through. They were 323 in 1877, increased by 33 in 1878, then by 101 to 466 in 1879, when the pressure was greatest. In 1880 there was a fall of 141 to 323, and a further decrease of 59 in 1881, reducing the number to 233, very much below the number in 1877.

Insolvency.

Although Insolvency jurisdiction was thus abolished from 1st of January, 1873, by the Debtors (Ireland) Act of 1872, there were still, at the end of eight years, proceedings in winding up the cases previously in the Court.

PROCEEDINGS IN INSOLVENCY.	1871.	1876.	Increase, 1881.	Decrease, 1874.
Petitions in which dividends were declared, Sittings before the Court in Dublin for all purposes in Insolvency, before the Chief Clerk,	11 39 54	15 14 45	— 14 5	5 — —

Accountant-  
General's Office  
in Probate.

In Probate business the Accountant-General carried over on 1st of October no balance; in 1880 the amount was £758; in 1879 the amount was £244, in 1878 £916, and in 1877 £6,177.

In Chancery.

In Chancery the balance was as follows—

	Year ended 31 <sup>st</sup> Dec., 1871.	Year ended 31 <sup>st</sup> Dec., 1881.	Balance, 1881.
Balance at the end of year,	£2,713,643	£5,386,743	£26,278

In Bankruptcy.

The Accountant-General might be appointed under the Act of 1857 for the Court of Bankruptcy also, but this provision seems never to have had practical operation.

Law Taxes.

A Return has been obtained from the Inland Revenue of the Law Taxes levied in connection with High Court of Justice.

Appellate  
Jurisdiction.  
—  
Supreme Court of  
Appeal in Ireland.

The Supreme Court of Appeal in Ireland, consisting of the Lord Chancellor, the three chiefs of the Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer Divisions, the Master of the Rolls, and the two Lords Justices of Appeal, has taken the place of the Chancery Appeal Court, the Exchequer Chamber, and Court for Last Cases Reserved.

\* This number includes 43 Private Arrangements turned into Bankruptcy.

The Proceedings in 1881 are compared with those in 1880, in the following table—

FROM SUPREME COURT OF APPEAL.	1880.	1881.	Increase in 1881.	Decrease in 1881.	PART II. JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION. Central Administration of Justice. Appellate Jurisdiction.
Set down for Argument,	94	99	—	26	
Appeals from					
Chancery Division, and Bankruptcy,	30	36	—	6	
Queen's Bench,	2	12	—	10	
Common Pleas,	17	16	—	3	
Exchequer,	11	16	—	5	
Fisheries, &c., and Admiralty,	4	3	—	3	
Registry of Appeals, Land Cases Reserved,	6	4	2	—	

The Judgments delivered were 103. In 61 of these the Judgment below was affirmed; in 27 reversed, and Judgment below varied in 7 cases. There was 1 case awaiting Judgment at end of year. The original motions heard during the year were 12.

In the new Court of Appeal the cases awaiting hearing at the end of the year decreased from 35 at end of 1879, to 12 at end of 1880, and to 5 at end of 1881. The cases awaiting judgment decreased from 4 to 1.

The new Court of Appeal, though having so much more business cast upon it, cannot sit so long as the Chancery Appeal Court. For instead of temporary arrangements having been made to meet the present Probate Judge and senior Lord Judge not being liable to go absent, the Lords Justices of Appeal are both liable to go absent; again, the plan of having the Supreme Appeal Court sitting in two concurrent branches of three members each has not been found convenient to carry into effect without deranging other judicial business.

The Privy Council in Ireland heard 2 appeals against Fishery bye-laws, three applications for orders under the Tramways (Ireland) Act, and 2 appeals against surcharges by Local Government Auditor. In the 2 appeals against bye-laws or orders made by the Inspectors of Irish Fisheries, 1 bye-law or order was confirmed, the other was disallowed or varied, and in the Tramway cases 1 application was granted, 2 rejected, and 1 pending at end of year.

There were no appeals from Ireland to Her Majesty in Council.

Privy Council,  
Ireland.

The number of appeals from Ireland to the House of Lords in 1881 was 3. These added to three not disposed of in 1880 made 6 for hearing; of these 1 from the Court of Exchequer Chamber was withdrawn, 3 from the Court of Appeal were dismissed, 1 was reversed with directions, and 1 case was waiting hearing at close of year.

Her Majesty in  
Council.  
House of Lords.

There were 3 Presentment appeals before the Judges of the Common Law Division, 2 under the Pines Preservation Act, and 1 as to Glas Quay Pier, and 1 appeal from the Court from Crown Cases Reserved in which judgment was not given in 1881.

## II.—LOCAL ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.—LARGER DISTRICTS.

Local Administration  
of Justice.—  
Larger Districts.

The tables in this part are arranged chiefly according to the degree of localisation carried out in the different jurisdictions.

In England and Wales 36 of the County Courts have local Admiralty jurisdiction. This would give for the Irish amount of population 7. There are, however, only 2 local Admiralty Courts in Ireland—at Belfast and Cork—although there is a power of creating more.

While such a large extent of assimilation has been effected by the Irish Judicature Act, in one important respect the English Act was not extended to Ireland. No provision having been made corresponding to the 60th Section of the English Judicature Act of 1873, for having District Registries of the High Court of Justice,

Differences in  
English and Irish  
Law as to District  
Registries of the  
High Court of  
Justice.

Peer IL  
Jussum  
Reverend.

Local Administration of Justice—  
Larger Districts

for the reason recited in the Act that "it was expedient, in order to facilitate the prosecution in country districts of such proceedings as might be more speedily, cheaply, and conveniently carried out therein." The Registrars "are empowered to administer oaths and to perform such other duties in respect of any proceedings pending in the High Court of Justice or in Her Majesty's Court of Appeal, as may be from time to time assigned to them by Rules of Court or any special orders of the Court."

The District Registrars are 74 in number, 70 County Court Registrars, and 4 Prothonotaries of Local Courts, which would give in a portion of the population equal to that of Ireland about 16. As there are 11 District Registrars of the Probate Division of the High Court in Ireland, the districts of these officers correspond in population very closely to the districts of the new officers in England. The English system could thus be substantially extended to Ireland by attaching new duties to the Probate Registrars, who are already officers of the High Court, without creating any new offices.

The Report of the English Judicial Statistics for 1880 shows the working of the system and its effect upon the central offices.

In the English Local Registries there were issued in year ended 31st October, 1880, 82,977 summonses for the commencement of actions. This added to those in the Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer Divisions in the High Court (52,333) made 96,410. This if compared with 68,936, the number of summonses issued in 1874, shows an increase of 17,474, or about 25 per cent. While the entirely new business showed such a large increase as this, the transfer from central to local proceedings (14,817) to make up the total of 82,977 local summonses was only 21 per cent.

The small amount of contentious business really affected by this new jurisdiction is shown from the fact that from Local Registries only 278 actions were transferred to London and 267 remitted to the county courts. The executions were 6,714, which added to those in London in 1880—15,868—makes 22,582, showing an increase of 7,214 on the number of executions in 1874 (15,368) or 48 per cent. Instead of a diminution there was an increase in the central executions of 790.

These figures show that the increased facilities in local jurisdiction, while largely increasing the total amount of law business, has a very moderate effect on the Central Courts.

Comparative  
degree of localisation  
of judicial functions  
in Ireland,  
England, and  
Scotland.

While the District Registrars of the Probate Division have not been used for the other Divisions, they have not, like the corresponding officers in Scotland, the Commissary Clerks, been amalgamated with the Clerk of the Crown and Peace, who corresponds to the Sheriff Clerk in Scotland. The Scotch have thus 34 towns, if not 54 towns, for proving wills, which would give for the Irish population 51 or 81 towns.

There are, however, in Ireland only 12 towns where uncontested wills can be proved. The number being that to which the Bishoprics of the Irish Church were reduced in 1825, but falling far short of the earliest division of Ireland into Dioceses, or the more modern one into Counties or Ridings or Divisions of Counties for the exercise of the Civil Bill Jurisdiction of the County Courts.

Local Bankruptcy  
Jurisdiction in  
Ireland and  
England.

Bankruptcy Jurisdiction is exercised by the Scotch County Courts (Sheriff's Court) in 55 towns, corresponding to 78 in Ireland, and in England in 131 County Courts, corresponding to 86. This is about the number of towns in which the old Insolvency Jurisdiction was exercised in Ireland before 1873. Now, however, there is practically no local Bankruptcy Jurisdiction in Ireland.





Part II.  
JURISDICTION  
—  
Local Administration of Justice—  
Larger Districts.

Inferiority of the  
Intestate Widows  
Acts to the con-  
temporaneous Scotch  
Acts.

New Plan for  
Local Proving of  
Wills where  
agents call  
through Officers  
of Inland  
Revenue.

Proceedings on  
Circuit.  
Jury trials.

Appeals from  
County Court  
Judges.

Proceedings  
based on circuit.

Railway and other  
travellers on  
circuit.

Fines on Jurors  
on circuit.

1878 a falling off of 136, and 1877, an increase of 215. The aggregate number at both Central and District Registries (4,258) is 845 above the number (3,413) in 1869—the year before the Land Act of 1870 was passed. This number (4,258) still falls far short of 25,000, the estimated number of persons dying in Ireland in a year who could or did make a will, showing the large room there is for increased business if the proving of wills was made as cheap and convenient as it might be.

The Intestate Widows Acts of 1873 and 1874 have failed to meet this evil. There were only 27 proceedings in the year 1881, as compared with 32 in 1880.

The Acts are very inferior to the concurrent and subsequent Scotch Acts, 36 & 37 Vic., c. 53; 38 & 39 Vic., c. 27. (1) The Scotch Acts provide the cheap proceeding for property up to £150. In Ireland the limit is £100. (2) The Scotch Acts extend to wills. The Irish are limited to intestacies. (3) The Scotch Acts prescribe the course to be pursued and supply the appropriate forms. (4) The Scotch Acts limit the cases by value only. The Irish, adopting a lower limit of value, exclude from the benefit of the reform those who reside within three miles of the office, then instead of utilising the Clerks of the 998 Petty Sessions Courts, giving a really local machinery for poor people, the 40 Clerks of the Peace alone are used.

An important step has been taken by the 33rd section of the Inland Revenue Act of 1881, to afford greater local facilities for proving wills through the offices of Inland Revenue, thus extending to Ireland the English solution of the difficulty: 32 towns have been appointed in addition to the 11 Probate Registry towns for the new system; this, with the Central Registry, gives 44 towns for proving wills of under £200 assets.

If any difficulty arises in working the new system, the parties are referred to the offices of the District Registries, and the Widows of Intestates where property is under £100, are referred to the Intestate Widows Acts. The new system gives Ireland the full benefit of the latest concessions in England on the question of local probate jurisdiction, but from the less perfect organisation of the local officers, appears still in both countries inferior to the Scotch solution of the question. Having been only part of a year in operation there are no statistics included in this volume of the operation of the new Act.

There are 6 circuits in Ireland with Assizes held in 38 towns. Six of these towns are counties of cities and towns with distinct Grand and Petty Jurors and Officers. The Grand and Petty Jurors of the county of the town of Carrickfergus are brought eight miles to Belfast for assize purposes, but those of Drogheda are not brought to Dundalk, the county town of Louth. The actions for trial on circuit in 1881 were 293 as compared with 253 in 1880, showing a marked falling off. The amount recovered fell from £16,086 in 1880 to £16,775.

The Appeal business on circuit increased from 719 in 1880 to 799 in 1881, a higher number than the 768 cases entered in 1879. In 1879 there had been an increase of 83 cases over the preceding year.

There were in 1880, 115 objections to Proclamations heard by Judges, and 14 special directions given.

The railway traverses against the award of valuations for compensation for land, under the Railways (Ireland) Act, 1851, which have been returned, were 11 in number—£5,463 was claimed, and £2,375 found by verdict. The traverses other than railway traverses in 1881 were 125 in number—£29,613 was claimed, and £43,378 found by verdict.

The memorials from persons fined for non-attendance as Jurors, after falling from 246 in 1877 to 146 in 1878, fell to 150 in 1879, and in 1880 to 185, rose in 1881 to 163. The fines in cases heard rose from £398 in 1880 to £376 in 1881, of which only 288 was imposed, as compared with 293 in 1880, and 473 in 1879.

Returns have been obtained from the Process Servers, who are appointed under statute by the Chairman, and whose salary is annually voted by Parliament. Out of the entire number of 848 Process Servers, all but 36, or 4 per cent., have made returns.

Part II.  
Process  
Servers.

The Civil Bill adjustments served by these officers are 13,631, as compared with 10,633 in 1860, 3,743 in 1873, 3,281 in 1878, and 6,738 in 1877; the number of replies 412 as compared with 378 in 1860, 469 in 1873, and 184 in 1876; and the number of other civil bills 240,866 in 1861, as compared with 229,338 in 1869, 347,909 in 1873, 307,434 in 1878, and 340,564 in 1877.

Local Administration  
of Justice—  
County Courts.  
—  
Process served.

These figures show the great pressure for services of cost, the Civil Bill adjustments, 13,565, being more than double the number in 1877—4,738. The great distinction of ordinary credit and consequent pressure for debts other than rent is shown by the figures as to ordinary Civil Bills. The number of those served rose from 303,564 in 1877, to 347,909 in 1878, but fell to 243,366 in 1881.

The statistics of proceedings in the Courts of Chairman of Counties and Courts of Recorders have been returned since 1872 by collecting into one table all suits entered, whether adjustments, causes remitted from the Superior Courts, special jurisdiction of Recorders, or other suits. In the preceding volumes these were contained in four tables.

Proceedings other  
than in Equity or  
Local Sessions.

In adjustments entered there was an increase of 1,316, following an increase of 248 in 1880, 2,110 in 1879, 1,369 in 1878, and of 320 in 1877, making an aggregate increase in five years of 6,180 from 5,822 in 1876 to 11,778 in 1881.

Adjustments.

	Adjustments Entered.
For 1881, . . . . .	11,778
For 1880, . . . . .	9,894
Increase in 1881, . . . . .	1,916

In cases remitted from the Superior Courts which were entered below there was an increase from 289 in 1880 to 268 in 1881, a higher figure than any in last five years. In other suits there is a decrease of 22,261 from 114,887 in 1880 to 92,626 in 1881. This, following a decrease of 24,581 in 1880, is very marked and indicates the great diminution of selling on credit. There were only 94 cases disposed of by a jury.

Cases remitted.  
Ordinary Civil  
Bills.

The amount decreed in the Civil Bill Courts in 1881 was £208,715 in adjustment cases, and £233,200 in other suits, making £236,715, and including £8,973 at Local Sessions, £545,688 in all. The amount decreed in adjustment cases increased by £25,614, while the amount decreed in other suits fell by £36,313. The costs adjudged to plaintiffs amounted to £43,403, only a slight decrease on £56,252, the amount in 1880. Of these costs 23,446 was in adjustment cases, and 32,197 in other suits.

The equitable jurisdiction conferred on the Irish County Courts by the Act of 1877 has, in four years, far exceeded the amount of County Court equitable business in an equal population in England and Wales, where the jurisdiction has existed since 1865. The Irish cases were 659, as compared with 126 in same population in England in 1879. There was, too, a corresponding excess in the amount of the subject matter in dispute. The aggregate of this was in Ireland £90,548, as compared with £17,500 in an equal population in England in 1879. These figures show the boon which this extension of jurisdiction has conferred on the humbler class of suitors.

Local equitable  
business as  
proceedings.

In County Court *Luxury Cases*, under the jurisdiction conferred of Lord O'Hagan's *Luxury Act* of 1880, there were 49 orders made. A similar jurisdiction was in the same year conferred on Scotland, but has not yet been conferred on County Courts in England. The subject matter in these orders goes to make up the £90,449 above.

County Court  
*Luxury Juris-*  
diction.

Part II  
GENERAL  
STATISTICS.  
*Local Administration  
and of Justice—  
Larger Districts.*  
*County Courts.*  
*Land Revenue.*

The statistics as to the proceedings under the Landlord and Tenant Act, passed in 1870, are shown in the following table:—

Cases entered or at Last Session	1871	1880	Decrease in 1874.	Decrease in 1881.
Total number of cases, . . .	220	348	—	53
Confirmation of leases, Registration of improvements, Other cases, . . .	5 6 251	3 7 338	— — —	— 1 87
Decrees, . . .	54	55	—	41
Dismissals, . . .	65	39	?	—
Otherwise disposed of, . . .	169	173	—	53
Pending at end of year, . . .	33	33	—	—

It appears from this table that the decrease in the number of cases was 58, from 348 in 1880, to 290 in 1881. This followed a decrease of 61 in 1880, 148 in 1879, and of 41 in 1878, making an aggregate decrease of 308. The number of cases now is less than half the number in 1878.

The proportion of dismissals and decrees was 46 to 54 per cent., corresponding to the proportion, in 1879, which was 31 to 69 per cent., and 28 to 72 per cent. in 1878, indicating that the proportion of 46 to 56 in 1877 was exceptional.

The markedly small number of leases confirmed in 1880, only 2, were continued in 1881, when they were 3. They were 23 in 1878 and 35 in 1879.

The decrees having fallen to 54, and dismissals to 46, the figures for each of the 33 counties became too small for a special table as in previous reports, but can be easily traced in the Table in the Appendix.

If the total number of land cases entered, 290, be compared with the 525,000 agricultural holdings at yearly tenancies, it gives about the proportion of less than one in every 1,800 holdings on an average.

Revenue.

In the 54 cases in which there were decrees, the total amount adjudged on the decrees was £8,978, being £769 more than in 1880, but £3,681 less than £12,654, the amount for which decrees were given in 1879; and £8,096 less than the amount, £17,088, for which decrees were given in 1878.

The following table shows the distribution of the amount in the different provinces in 1881, 1880, and in 1878 for comparison:—

Decrees at Last Session.	Gross Amount of Decrees			Number of Decrees			Average Gross Amount Adjudged in each case.		
	1881	1880	1878	1881	1880	1878	1881	1880	1878
Total of Ireland, . . .	£ 8,978	£ 8,264	£ 17,088	54	55	173	£ 166	£ 66	£ 98
Ulster, . . .	2,384	1,168	8,505	11	49	78	217	55	109
Leinster, . . .	2,618	1,875	3,850	9	13	39	168	131	299
Munster, . . .	1,630	1,569	3,350	34	25	35	64	87	150
Connaught, . . .	3,433	456	1,818	10	18	34	343	46	54

It appears from this table that the average gross amount awarded, without deducting allowances for set-off to landlord, for dilapidation, rent, &c., was in all Ireland £166, as compared with £86 in 1881, £105 in 1879, £98 in 1878, and £92 in 1877; indicating a larger class of farms to which claims are made. In Ulster it was £217, as compared with £95 in 1880, £106 in 1878, and £128 in 1875; in Leinster it was £168, as compared with £121 in 1880, £106 in 1878, and £98 in 1875; in Munster it was £64, as compared with £87 in 1880, £120 in 1878, and £47 in 1875; and in Connaught £343, as compared

with £46 in 1860, £34 in 1873, and £63 in 1879. The unusually large sum in Connaught indicates some exceptionally large claims or claims brought into the Land Court there.

The following Table has been constructed, showing the distribution of the £35,403 claimed in cases where decrees made, into provinces and counties, with the amount decreed, added on appeal or reduced on appeal, in each province and county, and with the proportions for all Ireland and for each province and county of the amount decreed, added on appeal or reduced on appeal, to the amount claimed.

Part II.  
JUDICIAL  
STATISTICS.  
—  
Land Admiration  
of Public—  
Larger Districts.  
—  
County Courts.  
—  
Land Revenue.

PROCEEDINGS UNDER LANDLESS AND TITHE ACT, 1879

Province and County	Amount				Proportion to Amount Claimed in Decree		
	Amount where Decree made	Decreed	Added on Appeal	Reduced on Appeal	Decreed	Added on Appeal	Reduced on Appeal
	£	£	£	£	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
<b>IRELAND,</b>	35,399	5,973	553	530	37	2.3	2.0
<b>ULSTER,</b>	3,664	2,396	326	66	35	4	1
Down,	5,879	883	—	66	29	—	—
Londonderry,	1,098	265	226	—	14	21	—
Fermanagh,	1,745	699	—	—	32	—	—
Antrim,	681	431	—	—	26	—	—
Monaghan,	553	25	—	—	7	—	—
Armagh,	499	169	—	—	22	—	—
Down,	106	33	—	—	13	—	—
Tyrone,	45	—	—	—	12	—	—
Cavan,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>LANTERN,</b>	4,304	1,518	87	—	33	2	—
Monaghan,	1,968	344	—	—	29	—	—
Wexford,	1,146	553	—	—	16	—	—
Kildare,	875	101	—	—	22	—	—
Longford,	326	112	—	—	15	—	—
Drum,	570	70	—	—	37	—	—
Galway,	302	229	—	—	55	27	—
Westmeath,	340	184	97	—	25	—	—
Wicklow,	85	25	—	—	5	—	—
Queen's County,	22	10	—	—	—	—	—
Limerick,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
King's County,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Leix,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>CONNAUGHT,</b>	7,315	3,638	—	245	47	—	3
Mayo,	7,177	3,345	—	245	47	—	—
Sligo,	138	98	—	—	69	—	—
Galway,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Louth,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Donegal,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>MUNSTER,</b>	2,474	1,688	88	173	66	2	7
Limerick,	803	773	—	—	30	—	—
Cork, E. & S.,	803	319	26	171	31	7	31
Kerry,	672	527	—	—	26	—	—
Cork, W. & S.,	81	37	—	—	31	—	—
Clare,	63	45	—	—	—	—	—
Tipperary,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Waterford,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

It appears from this Table that in all Ireland the amount decreed, £5,973, was 37 per cent. of the amount claimed in cases where decrees were made—£16,389; that the addition on appeal of £553 was 2.3 per cent. of this amount, and what was struck

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TABLE II.  
JUDICIAL  
REVENUE.

Local Administration of Justice—  
Larger Districts

County Courts.  
—  
Sheriff's  
Proceedings

off on appeal, 2610, was only 26 per cent. of this amount, making the net sum decreed £29,080, or 37 per cent. of the amount claimed. These figures do not differ much from the figures for 1882, when the net sum decreed was £27,800, or 30·7 per cent. of the amount claimed.

In Ulster, the amount decreed was 23 per cent. on the amount claimed, and it was increased on appeal by 3 per cent.

The largest increase on appeal was in Londonderry—£268 on £265 decreed. The largest reduction on appeal was in Mayo, of £263 on £3,845 decreed.

Classifying the ejectments executed by Sheriffs according as they came from the High Court of Justice or the County Court, gives the following results:—

Ejectments  
executed by  
Sheriffs.

	1881	1882	Increase.	Decrease.
Ejectments Executed,	4,528	3,312	1,216	—
Of High Court, Ireland,	1,281	995	286	—
London,	411	385	26	—
Manchester,	266	372	106	—
Cassington,	166	169	3	—
Ulster,	360	139	221	—
Of County Court, Ireland,	3,177	2,407	770	—
London,	427	408	19	—
Manchester,	369	507	138	—
Cassington,	320	376	56	—
Ulster,	1,461	1,466	5	—

The ejectments executed show an increase of 1,216—from 3,312 to 4,528—following a decrease of 214 for 1882, and an increase of 1,099 in 1879.

In the ejectments from the High Court there was, however, an increase in each of the three years—446 in 1881, 49 in 1882, and 384 in 1879.

County Court  
Ejectment Decrees and  
Executions  
compared.

The County Court ejectments increased from 5,942 in 1877 to 7,510 in 1878, to 9,611 in 1879, to 9,826 in 1882, and 11,778 in 1881.

The executions of County Court ejectments by the Sheriff show an increase of 770—from 2,407 in 1880 to 3,177 in 1881; this follows a decrease of 868 in 1882, and an increase of 675 in 1879.

Ordinary County  
Court Decrees and  
Executions  
compared.

Other creditors were, in 1879, no less importunate than those connected with land, while the amount recovered by ordinary Civil Bill increased from £469,930 to £480,370 in 1879, but fell to £413,513 in 1882. The number of Civil Bill decrees or dismissals unconnected with ejectments executed by Sheriffs or special bailiffs increased from 27,678 in 1878, to 33,031 in 1879. The returns of the Sheriffs are so imperfect in 1882 that it is impossible to make a satisfactory comparison. The number returned, 29,568, include in some counties decrees lodged for execution, and for some counties no return is made. From the very exceptional character of the year as to the extent of resistance to executions, it is difficult to make an estimate.

The Sheriffs' returns are better in 1881. As to executions by Sheriffs, only one county with no return, and only one giving those lodged for execution. As to those

by Special Bailiffs, the returns are imperfect as to nine counties, and as to four the return is nil. 11,812 Civil Bill decrees are returned as executed by Sheriffs, and 4,679 by Special Bailiffs, or 16,491 in all. For the reason stated last year, it is difficult to supply the defects of returns by estimate. The diminished pressure for ordinary debts in 1881 can be more accurately measured by the ordinary Civil Bill decrees, as in p. 66.

Page II.  
Judicial  
Statistics.

Local Administration  
of Justice—  
Larger Sheriffs.

County Courts.

The pressure of the year told on the Cottier tenants, the caretakers, servants, and herdsmen in the rural districts; the warrants to Special Bailiffs increased from 683 in 1880 to 1,240 in 1881, or by 100 per cent. Then there was a great pressure on the labouring classes in the large and small towns; the warrants to Special Bailiffs against weekly tenants in towns, 13,074, shows only a small decrease of 765 from 14,839 in 1880. The warrants in 1879 were only 16,549, or 2,839 less.

Warrants against  
Cottier Tenants  
and Weekly  
Tenants.

The civil proceedings at Petty Sessions, other than against weekly or cottier tenants, also shows a small decrease of warrants issued, from 15,970 in 1880 to 15,074 in 1881.

Other civil pro-  
ceedings at Petty  
Sessions.

The following is a Summary of the Returns of Sheriffs as to execution of judgments, closed so as to show the proportion that were and were not for non-payment of rent:—

System  
introduced for  
non-payment of  
rent and others in  
1881 and 1880,  
compared.

Estimated DEBTS, DEMANDS AND COURT COSTS.	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.
In all DEBTS (508,000* holdings above one acre), Total.	4,838	5,312	1,216	—
For Non-payment of Rent,	3,786	5,646	1,100	—
Other Ejectments,	742	666	76	—
In Towns (188,000 holdings, &c.), Total.	1,790	1,179	281	—
For Non-payment of Rent,	1,464	968	507	—
Other Ejectments,	326	214	—	—
In Lanes, Villages, and Outskirts (320,000 holdings), Total.	3,048	5,133	895	—
For Non-payment of Rent,	2,654	4,681	693	—
Other Ejectments,	394	452	88	—
In Lanes (108,000 holdings, &c.), Total.	1,536	706	202	—
For Non-payment of Rent,	856	617	126	—
Other Ejectments,	380	389	15	—
In Villages (112,000 holdings, &c.), Total.	1,394	869	135	—
For Non-payment of Rent,	623	790	82	—
Other Ejectments,	371	379	83	—
In Outskirts (110,000 holdings, &c.), Total.	684	358	368	—
For Non-payment of Rent,	508	314	253	—
Other Ejectments,	86	64	16	—

\* Above one acre in 1878. *Thorn's Statistics, 1880, p. 661.*

From this Table it appears that there was an increase of 1,216 in judgments executed in 1881—from 4,838 to 5,312. This is larger than any increase during the crisis, and followed a decrease of 214 in 1880. There was an increase of 1,009 in 1879, of 566 in 1878, and of 112 in 1877, whilst there had been a decrease of 280 in the prosperous year of 1876. The number 4,838 is nearly double the number in 1877—2,405.

Of the increase of 1,214, no less than 1,140 was in judgments for non-payment of rent, and only 76 in other judgments.

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Part II.  
JURORS.  
Section 10.  
Land Adjudication of Justice—  
County Courts.  
Section 11.

These figures have a very important bearing upon the four heads of Compensation under the Irish Land Act of 1870. Two of the grounds of compensation, Tenant-right and Improvements, are not forfeitable for non-payment of rent, while where the compensation is given for quitting the holding alone, or for quitting the holding and improvements together, the claim, so far as it rests on quitting the holding under Section 3 of the Land Act, is forfeited if the ejectment is for non-payment of rent, except in the special case of holdings at annual rent not exceeding £15, where the County Court Judge certifies under Section 2 "That the non-payment of rent causing the eviction has arisen from the rent being an exorbitant rent." Of the 3,786 ejectments for non-payment of rent, 1,492 were in Ulster, where the custom of non-forfeiture of compensation for non-payment prevails, and 2,294 were in the other three provinces, where from absence of custom compensation is forfeited for non-payment of rent.

Proceedings of  
Sheriffs other than  
as to Jurors  
summoned

The proceedings of Sheriffs in 1881 other than those having relation to Jurors summoned, and then those above referred to, are returned as follows:—

	Number, 1881.	Number, 1870.
Courts held under Writ of Trial or Inquiry, for Compensation under Land Claims, Compensation Act, &c.,	2	6
Peace Commissions taken,	145	114
Writs of Execution from High Court of Justice—From Juries,	7,449	5,690
Capias of non-respondens,	5	6
Applications to Court in Interpleader,	43	55
Replevin Bonds and Affidavits of value,	3	8
Dumries or Process executed, viz.—		
Writs of Habeas corpus by current writs of Habeas Corpus Under Duress,	366	169
Number of Under Duress acknowledging to each man,	363	161
Expenditure from Land Judges, and writs of assistance,	1	6

Revision of Juries  
List and correction  
of Juries  
Books.

As to the revision of Juries Lists and Books, it involved the striking off of 28,332 out of 109,311 persons, or 26 per cent.; there were only 20 added on revision.

Besides those struck off on revision there were 253 struck off by Judges, and 279 exempted by Clerks of the Peace. This gives the total number of Jurors on the corrected General Juries Books in all Ireland, 61,474. This is an increase of only 4,974, on the number (56,500) on the General Juries Lists in 1871—the list under the old law. 56,109 Jurors were on rated qualification, 2,363 £10 freeholders, 2,287 £20 leaseholders, 240 Directors of Public Companies, and 25 Harbour Commissioners.

In the case of 16,309 persons on the Special Juries Lists, 4,244 persons were struck off and 104 exempted by the Clerks of the Peace, and 89 struck off by a Judge, and 263 added, so that there was a net revision of 4,174, or 25 per cent. The books show 12,185 Special Jurors. There are no statistics of the number under the previous law to compare these figures with.

Jurors summoned.

Along with the jurors summoned by Sheriffs are included the jurors summoned to the Court of Quarter Sessions held by the Recorder and to the Recorder's Court in the case of the boroughs of Belfast and Londonderry, which have separate Courts of Sessions of the Peace, although these are summoned by the Clerk of the Peace of the borough.

The total number of jurors returned as summoned in the year is 47,546, as compared with 47,319 in 1880. The jurors summoned are distributed according to the purposes for which they were summoned, and so as to show, as far as possible, the division of duty between Special and Common Jurors. For this purpose it has been assumed that the Grand Jurors at Assizes are generally qualified as Special Jurors, though this is not necessarily the case.



## JURORS SUMMONED

PART II.  
JURORS  
SUMMONED.Local Administration of Justice.—  
Larger Districts.  
Juries summoned.

JURORS SUMMONED IN 1897	TOTAL JURORS SUMMONED	Special Jurors in the High Court, and First Sessions at Quarter Sessions, and at the City and Hall Courts, as ordered by statute.	Special Jurors in the High Court, and First Sessions at Quarter Sessions, and at the City and Hall Courts, as ordered by statute.	Juries summoned for other purposes than pleading and assessing.	GRAND JURIES.		
					Total Grand Jurors	Summons as sent, and credited to Grand Jurors	Grand Jurors at Assizes, Quarter Sessions, and at the City and Hall Courts, as ordered by statute.
Total, . . .	47,546	16,163	15,839	67	16,168	4,542	11,646
Outside Dublin County and City							
Total, . . .	41,543	14,696	11,048	67	14,696	3,206	11,504
Quarter Sessions, Recorder's Court, and Civil Bill Court, Assizes, . . .	22,627	14,095	—	—	6,531	—	6,531
Other purposes, . . .	18,916	—	11,048	—	5,469	3,206	4,173
In Dublin County and City							
Total, . . .	6,004	1,466	1,790	—	2,156	916	1,242
High and Commission Courts, Sessions and Recorder's Courts, Other purposes, . . .	5,816	1,466	1,790	—	1,796	916	659
	1,196	—	—	—	360	—	360

The occasions for jury service in the county and city of Dublin are, from the absence of Assizes and number and frequent sittings of the Divisions of the High Court, different from what they are in the other counties and cities in Ireland.

Outside Dublin county and city, the purposes for which juries were summoned are indicated by these figures:—22,627 for Quarter Sessions, Recorder's and Civil Bill Courts; 18,916 for Assizes, and 67 for other purposes. In Dublin county and city the High Court and Commission Court required 4,813; the Quarter Sessions, Recorder's and Civil Bill Courts only 1,186, and none for other purposes.

The duty as between Special and other Jurors was thus distributed:—

Special Jurors (including Grand Jurors at Assizes, ordered to be generally of that class), . . . . .	14,168
Other Jurors, . . . . .	14,168
Either Special or other Jurors, according to rotation, Juries summoned for other purposes than Quarter Sessions, Assizes, Quarter Sessions, &c., not specified whether Special or Common, or both, . . . . .	67
Total, . . . . .	47,546

Of the 14,168 summonses to Special Jurors, only 4,542 count in the rotation to save them from serving in turn with other jurors, and for 13,546 summonses no credit is given; 6,531 of these arise from their being summoned on Quarter Sessions Grand Juries, and 4,173 from their attendance on Grand Juries at Assizes and the Dublin Term Grand Juries, recently reduced to a minimum, and the Dublin Commission Court.

If the finding of bills were dispensed with in all cases of public prosecutions except treason, as in Scotland, and private prosecutions required to have bills found by Assize and Term Grand Juries, there would be a saving of 8,928 Special Jurors for Quarter Sessions Grand Juries, besides the number for the Grand Juries at the Commission Court, or more than half the occasions of Special Jurors being summoned.

PART II.  
JUDICIAL  
SYSTEM.

In the following summary the statistics of appeals at Quarter Sessions are compared with the figures for 1880 —

Local Administration of Justice—  
Larger Districts.

Quarter Sessions

Appeals from  
Magistrates at  
Quarter Sessions.

Arrived at Quarter Sessions.	1881.	1880.	Increase, 1881.	Decrease, 1881.
Appeals from Magistrates.—				
Admitted.	391	348	—	57
Reversed.	161	163	—	2
Varied.	54	53	1	—
Otherwise disposed of (including cases where there was no appearance).	133	111	22	—
Total.	639	675	—	36

The number of appeals from Magistrates heard at Quarter Sessions, as appears from the above figures, was 36 less in 1881 than in 1880. There had been an increase of 140 in 1880 and a decrease of 95 in 1879, so the number in 1881 is almost the same as in 1878. Of the appeals heard and decided in Court, in 391 cases the previous decisions were affirmed, in 161 reversed, and in 54 varied.

Spots License

The number of licenses granted at other Quarter Sessions than the annual licensing Sessions was 976, which, with the number granted and confirmed at the Annual Sessions (1,709), makes 2,675 in all, and of these 549 were on original application, compared with 703 in 1880, 560 in 1879, and 361 in 1878.

Smaller Districts.

Local Charter  
Courts.

There are no Minor Courts in Ireland since the Minor Courts Abolition Act of 1856. The following summary shows the business in 1881 in the eight Local Charter Courts, which were preserved by the Municipal Corporation Reform Act of 1840, viz.—Clerken Court of Conscience, Drogheda Court of Conscience, Dublin Lord Mayor's Court, Dublin Court of Conscience, Kilkenny Court of Conscience, Limerick Court of Conscience, Londonderry Court of Conscience, and Wexford Court of Conscience. There were summonses issued, 5,437, against 6,511 in 1880; causes heard, 3,304; decrees for plaintiff, 2,583; for defendant, 710; otherwise disposed of, 3; amount recovered, £2,322, fees collected, £456, £34 of which goes to the President, £38 to warrant officers, £273 to other officers, and £14 to other purposes.

It thus appears that these Courts are all in the extremely retrograde state of having officers paid by fees, while in some of them, even the Judges are paid by fees.

Petty Sessions  
Courts.

The last table in the Appendix shows the civil business at the Courts of Petty Sessions. The summonses issued were 129,832, which shows a decrease of 8,616, which presents a marked contrast to the enormous increase in proceeding years of 4,396 in 1880, 17,932 in 1879, 5,022 in 1878, 113 in 1877, and 8,176 in 1876, making in the aggregate in five years ended 1880 a total increase of 32,568.

Civil proceedings.

Civil cases at Petty Sessions other than proceedings against cottier and weekly tenants were disposed of as follows:—

	1881.	1880.	Increase in 1881.	Decrease in 1881.
Summonses issued.	104,809	113,738	—	8,929
Complaints heard.	59,096	63,545	—	4,449
Decrees made.	45,034	48,779	—	3,745
Warrants issued.	13,895	13,970	—	75

Proceedings  
against cottier  
tenants.

The table also shows the proceedings relating to cottier tenants under the Landlord and Tenant Act, 1860 (Stat. 23 & 24 Vic., c. 164,) under which cottier tenements of less than half an acre, under £5 rent, and repaired by landlord, may be summarily recovered at Petty Sessions, for waste, for non-payment of rent, or for overholding. The cases for summary recovery of tenements in towns against weekly tenants, under Stat. 14 & 15 Vic., c. 92, sec. 16, are also shown.

The proceedings against cottier and weekly tenants and against servants, hardmen, and caretakers in 1881 appear from the returns to have been as follows:—

FIGURE 13  
JUDICIAL  
STATISTICS

Local Administration  
of Justice:—  
Smaller Districts.

Petty Sessions  
Courts.

STANDARD RECEIPT IN TENDERS.	Summons issued.	Complaints heard.	Warrants to Spend Bailiffs.	Cases in which there was a stay of execution.
<i>Cottier Tenants,</i> <i>Under Stat. 23 &amp; 24 Vic., c. 184</i> <i>For Waste (see 84).</i>	45	32	1,540	100
<i>For Non-payment of Rent (see 85).</i>	1,177	713		
<i>Caretakers, Servants, and Cottier</i> <i>Tenants</i> <i>For Overholding (see 85).</i>	1,431	1,602		
<i>Weekly Tenants</i> <i>Under Stat. 14 &amp; 15 Vic., c. 95</i> <i>For Overholding in Terms (see 15).</i>	22,973	16,141	11,528	281
Total.	25,525	17,886	13,078	401

The returns further indicate the number of days on which Petty Sessions were not held in consequence of the non-attendance of Magistrates. This number (907), as compared with 18,078 days on which Petty Sessions Courts other than Dublin Police Courts were held, gives a proportion of 0.6 per cent; but this proportion is differently distributed, and reaches 13.4 per cent. in the province of Connaught, as appears from the following table:—

Number of days on  
which Petty  
Sessions not held  
for non-attendance  
of Magistrates.

PROVINCE.	Number of Days on which Petty Sessions not held for non-attendance of Magistrates.	Number of Days on which Petty Sessions held.	Proportion of days when Sessions not held to days on which Sessions held.
Connaught, 151 . . .	280	2,141	13.4
Leinster, 162* . . .	207	25,440	0.8
Munster, 168 . . .	215	4,736	0.7
Ulster, 165 . . .	97	3,356	3.0
Total (508 Courts)* . .	907	33,573	0.6

The serious hardships on the poor of having in 1878 so many as 834 Petty Sessions Courts postponed having come specially under the notice of the Lord Lieutenant in the spring of 1879, a circular was addressed by His Grace's directions to Lieutenants of Counties in Ireland, bringing the statistics of each Petty Sessions Court in the County for the year 1878 under the Lieutenant's notice, with a view either to secure more punctual attendance of the present magistrates, or to lead to new appointments where necessary.

The postponements in Ulster were reduced, in 1879, from 146 to 95, in Munster from 245 to 192, and in Leinster from 228 to 211. Thus in those three Provinces there were 186 fewer postponements\* in 1879. In Connaught, however, the evil increased, in 1879, from 285 to 278 postponements, and the subject led to a return being moved for by a Connaught member in the House of Commons. 1881 shows an increase of the hardship in Ulster from 95 in 1879 to 95 in 1881; in Munster from 192 to 316; and from 273 to 287 in Connaught, where the postponements now amount to about 18 per cent. Leinster alone shows a decrease in 1880 from 211 in 1879 to 207. All Ireland shows an increase of 83 postponements in 1880, and of 66 in 1881, making 149 in the two years; and the number in 1881 (907) is now 83 above the number (824) in 1878, before the Lord Lieutenant's circular was issued.

\* Not including 725 days in 3 Metropolitan Police District Courts, where local Magistrates cannot sit.

Increase in Irish  
crime for five  
years, owing to  
exceptional legis-  
lation.

## SUMMARY.

The following is a Summary of the principal results noticed in the preceding Report :—

### PART I.—CRIMINAL STATISTICS.

1. Serious crime has increased for five years in succession. The increase in 1881 was 3,308, from 8,607 in 1880 to 11,915 in 1881. Crime is now double the proportion to population (28·2 in the 10,000 population) that it was in the prosperous year 1876, when it was only 11·7 in the 10,000. To get a figure at all comparable with the crime of 1881 we have to go back to 1854, when the same class of crimes collected on the same plan was 10,561.

2. The year 1864 was the close of the last preceding crisis of pressure on farmers. This measured by the fall in the Bank Deposits from £16,042,000 at the end of 1859 to £13,567,000 in 1863 showed a pressure of £2,075,000. The fall from £34,240,000 in 1876 to £29,716,000 in 1880 showed a pressure of £4,494,000. It is not necessary to go back to earlier periods when 1864 gives a fair comparison. In 1844 the Poor Law was not so adequate, before 1838 there was no Poor Law, before 1835 there was a tithe question, and before 1839 less efficient police.

3. The table in which the most serious class of crimes are compared with the English and Scotch figures brings out a result for 1881 most unfavourable to Ireland. The Irish figures of this class, which up to 1879 were always less than the English figures, were in 1881 nearly double (7,745) as compared with 4,477 crimes in equal population in England.

4. The Irish excess over English figures (3,258) arises from 2,090 cases of intimidation, 1,453 malicious offences against property, 118 attempts at murder, and 28 murders of adults.

5. The Irish figures have been in every year, until 1881, since a comparison was made less than the Scotch, and usually, by a very considerable amount. In 1879, the Irish were as much less as they now are in excess (2,130), viz., 7,745 in Ireland for 5,615 in an equal population, if the Scotch proportion of offences prevailed amongst them.

6. The increase of 3,308 crimes in 1880 was spread over 33 of the county and town districts in Ireland, and there was a decrease in only 8. The most marked increases are 1,075 in the Dublin Metropolitan District, 292 in Kerry, 239 in Cork, West Riding, 212 in Cork, East Riding, 162 in Limerick, 139 in Tipperary, North Riding, and 118 in King's County.

7. The districts showing a decrease are Mayo, 104, Limerick City, 40, Antrim, 12, Carlow, Cork City, Wicklow, Londonderry, Armagh, and Carrickfergus, all show small decreases, less than 7 each.

Provincial  
Districts.

8. To meet this increase of crime, which commenced in 1880 between 7th October and end of year, it was deemed necessary to provision under the provisions of the Act 6 Wm. IV., cap. 18, and give an additional establishment of Police to the counties of Galway, Mayo, and Leitrim, in Connacht, the counties of Limerick and Kerry and West Riding of Cork (except the part of the barony of East Muskerry in that Riding), in Munster, and the barony of Innishowen in Donegal, in Ulster.

9. In 1881, 5 baronies in Sligo and 3 in Roscommon were proclaimed in Connauight, Clare and the rest of Cork, in Munster, Longford and Westmeath, in Leinster, and an additional parish in Donegal, in Ulster.

10. Under the Protection of Person and Property Act of 1881 a power of presenting districts exists, and the area prescribed at the end of 1881 included the three provinces of Leinster, Munster, and Connauight (except Galway Town), and one barony in Connaught and part of another in Donegal, in Ulster.

11. Under the Peace Preservation (Ireland) Act, 1881, prohibiting the carrying or having arms without licence, the three provinces of Leinster (except Kilkenny City), Munster, and Connauight, 3 baronies and 5 parishes in Donegal, in Ulster, were proclaimed at the end of 1881. In Ulster the prohibition against carrying arms included the town of Belfast and Londonderry City, and the counties of Carrick, Monaghan, and 2 baronies in Tyrone.

12. Under the Protection of Person and Property (Ireland) Act, 1881, the suspects taken up during that year were 632, of whom 574 were in custody at the end of the year.

13. As looking up to the Crimes Act of 1882, the statistics show 154 cases in which trial postponed for the disagreement of juries. Then, for 11,915 indictable offences not disposed of summarily, only 5,501 persons were apprehended, or nearly 49 per cent. This is very much below the proportion in Ireland in 1880, which was 46 per cent.

14. Of the 11,915 indictable offences not disposed of summarily in Ireland 3,771, or nearly one-third occurred in the Dublin Metropolitan Police district, which contains only one-fifth of the population of Ireland.

LEGISLATIVE COMMISSION  
at Dublin.

15. Of the increase of crime in the year (2,308) nearly one-third (1,073) occurred in Dublin, and amongst these the earliest of the assassinations. The crime of Dublin, which was last year below that of Manchester and Belfast as much as 30 in the 10,000, in 1881 exceeded it, 107.7 as compared with 106.7.

16. The Recorder of Dublin calls for "an effort thoughtful, persistent, and co-operative, towards the removal of the excessive crime," and compares the crime of Dublin, not with Manchester, but with Cork and Belfast. In these towns the proportions are only 11.6 and 9.6 in the 10,000 population.

17. As the Dublin Police is as nearly as possible the same proportion to population as the Police in Belfast, 81 in the 10,000 compared with 39, the Dublin force consequently bears a very much smaller proportion to the criminal classes, yet the increase of Dublin Police in the year was only 12, as compared with 1,187 Constabulary. Then the Belfast Police being amalgamated with the Royal Irish Constabulary, more readily admits of extension to meet the necessities of the case.

18. The unfavourable character of the year goes into less serious crime, there being a marked excess of malicious offences of a minor character, 6,061, in Ireland, as compared with 4,341 in England and 4,224 in Scotland, and 656 of assault and inflicting bodily harm as compared with 45 in England.

Less serious  
Crimes.

19. In aggravated assaults on women and children, the Irish figures, hitherto less than the English, this year show an excess, 436 in Ireland as compared with 418 in England. In both assault and inflicting bodily harm and in aggravated assaults on women it has been necessary to supply the deficient classification of the Scotch statistics by estimates.

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Part I.  
GENERAL  
STATISTICS.  
—  
Summary of  
Report.

Crucity in  
Assaults  
Crimes against  
Lives of Infants  
and Bastardy  
Laws.

Result of Irish  
Sunday Closing  
Legislation.

Cost of Delictive  
Classification in  
Scottish Statutes.

Importance of a  
Minor Offences  
Code for England,  
Scotland, and  
Ireland.

Mr. Liffon's Petty  
Sessions Clerks  
Act, 1881.

Introduction of  
Prisoners' Aid  
Societies in  
Ireland.

Suggested further  
improvements to  
Prisoners' Aid  
Societies, espe-  
cially for girls  
under 21.

20. While the public have been shocked with cases of injuring animals as part of the dangerous system of intimidation so prevalent, it is satisfactory to notice a diminution of ordinary cases of cruelty to animals in Ireland, from 1,222 in 1880 to 1,175 in 1881. The Irish figure though above the Scotch figure (614) is far below the English figure (1,818).

21. There is an excess in the Irish offences against the lives of infants other than infanticide, 118, as compared with the English proportionate figure (41); the infanticides were 27 as compared with the English figure 15; these excesses must, however, be taken in connexion with the defective state of the Irish Bastardy Laws as compared with the English; while 247 persons were proceeded against for violation of the Bastardy Laws in England and Wales, only 23 were proceeded against in Ireland. This arose from Irish women not having the same legal remedy against putative fathers of illegitimate children as in England, the Poor Law Guardians also being allowed to sue, and all right of recovering support ceasing when the woman leaves the workhouse.

22. With a view to check the temptation to punishable drunkenness, Parliament in the Session of 1878, extended to the greater part of Ireland the Scotch law as to Sunday closing. The number of offences of punishable drunkenness was reduced in three months in 1878 3,400. In 1879 by 8,000, in 1880 by 11,000, and in 1881 by about 10,000. The total reduction in three years and a half has been 31,427 from 110,000 in 1877 to 78,573 in 1881, which though partly ascribable to distress, must be largely ascribed to the effect of Sunday Closing Legislation.

23. The Scotch statistical forms are very far behind those of England and Ireland in grouping without classification under a single head of "Contraventions of Acts of Parliament" 29,650 offences which in England and Ireland are classified under 14 heads, specifying the specific class of statutes violated, as Poor Law Acts, Education Acts, &c.

24. There is a difficulty in comparing the Irish and English figures in this class as the Poor Law, Vagrancy Law, Bastardy Law, and Law as to Compulsory Education are different. What the figures really point to is the importance of a Minor Offences Code for the United Kingdom, similar to the proposed criminal code for indictable offences.

25. The remarkable difference in the proportion of imprisonment to fines as a punishment for minor offences, 1 to 8 in Ireland as compared with 1 to 3½ in England and Wales, directed attention to the difference of the laws. Mr. Liffon, Q.C., M.P., introduced the Petty Sessions Clerks Bill to extend the principle of the English Justices Clerks Act of 1867 to Ireland, which passed in 1881 (Stat. 44 & 45 Vic., c. 18). This Act has terminated the pecuniary interests the Petty Sessions Clerks had in the amount of fines imposed and Petty Sessions Stamps received.

26. In 1868 provision was made in England for granting certificates of approval to Prisoners' Aid Societies. This law was not extended to Ireland till 1879, and only three Prisoners' Aid Societies have as yet been certified in Ireland. In 1879 certain members of a society formed for the purpose of finding employment for Protestant women discharged from prison, and called the Belfast Prison Gate Mission, was certified, and in 1881 the Discharged Women's Roman Catholic Prisoners' Aid Society of Dublin was certified, and since then the Society for the Relief of Poor Protestants, Male and Female, discharged from Dublin Prison.

27. The success of State assistance to the deaf and dumb and blind in 1843, in developing the excellent Institutions at Cahir and Merion, and the various Industrial schools and Reformatories points to the importance of further State assistance in Ireland, to Prisoners' Aid Societies, especially for children under 21. The importance of this

extension of the Reformatory principle in the case of girls is shown by the number of commitments of these between 16 and 21, 1,460, being 11 times the number between 12 and 16 (136).

28. The Statistics of Education of Prisoners shows that in the case of women and girls a large proportion (nearly a half) (48 per cent.), were wholly uneducated. Of children committed to Industrial schools 59 per cent. could neither read nor write. In England and Wales the proportion of women and girls committed to prison who were wholly ignorant was only 40.8 per cent., and in France only 44 per cent.

29. The Irish National school system seems to be successful for the class that falls within its reach, but the want of Compulsory Education leaves a considerable substratum not reached by the National school system allowing a wholly ignorant class to grow up to form such a large proportion of those committed to prison.

30. The organized staff of medical officers under the Poor Law, more complete than the English system and the double number of police in proportion to population in Ireland, afford great facilities for at length introducing the leading characteristics of the English Lunacy Reform of 1853, the inspection and careful looking after of lunatics not in asylums, and of a class like the 3,350 reported by Special Commissioners to be at large in Ireland in a neglected state, and to require prompt care.

31. Pending the final decision as to increasing the number of asylums as proposed by some, or improving the workhouse accommodation for certain classes of lunatics as proposed by others, the whole of the alleged neglected lunatics, estimated at 3,350 in number, would, if the English Law of 1853 were extended to Ireland, be brought under view and care, and the costly asylum space could be used for curable cases which would then bear a larger proportion than at present to be incurable, 2,016 to 5,854 (or about one-fourth). Private asylums might as in England, to the extent of 650 in some population, be used to supply the temporary want of public asylum accommodation; the numbers of incurable cases in asylums, estimated in 1879 as 1,386, might be provided for, either in workhouses under Act of 1875, or might be boarded out as in England and Scotland.

32. While the number of lunatics residing in families would by the extension of the English Reform of 1853, to Ireland, be reduced immediately to the extent of those sent to private asylums, and the incurable sent to workhouses, and probably largely by the increase of asylum accommodation in more prosperous years, the number actually protected by inspection would be immediately upwards of 3,000, and under such inspection the neglected class would no doubt rapidly diminish.

33. Under these circumstances there is therefore every reason to expect that if the English Lunacy Reform of 1853 was extended to Ireland, it would produce the result it has produced in England, and in one or two years at furthest the large numbers, noticed in this Report, of lunatics having been kept out in Ireland till dangerous, and an intent to commit a crime could be proved, would be also reduced, and by this simple extension to Ireland, of the latest improvement to English and Scotch law, we would have only the English proportion of 3 lunatics committed for an intent to commit a crime, instead of the Irish proportion of 1,386 in a year.

34. In sentences of death in equal population, the Irish figure was 6, the English 4, French Sentences the French 4, and the Scotch figure was 6.

35. In England the criminals are 27 to every 12 police; in Ireland the criminals are 14 to every 26 police.

#### Foot I

Commitments  
to Prison  
Summary of  
Report.

Want of Compulsory Education shown by want of education amongst Irish prisoners and Industrial School children.

Reasons of increase in Ireland kept out till dangerous and committed for want of capacity of English Lunacy Law of 1853.

Suggested extension of English Lunacy Reform of 1853 to Ireland.

Proportion of Police to criminals.

PART II  
JUDICIAL  
STATISTICS.

*Summary of  
Report.*  
*Agricultural De-  
pression.*  
*Writs of Habeas  
Corpus.*

PART II.—JUDICIAL STATISTICS.

(a). Connected with *Agricultural Depression.*

1. The most marked increase in the Judicial Statistics was in writs of summons for the three Common Law Divisions of the High Court of Justice. They increased by 11,130 from 24,660 in 1880 to 35,790 in 1881.
2. Writs of *Habeas Corpus* executed by the Sheriffs increased from 3,490 in 1880 to 7,449 in 1881.
3. In ejectments executed by the Sheriffs there was an increase of 1,216 from 3,219 in 1880 to 4,435 in 1881.
4. Of this increase 779 were in Civil Bill ejectments, and 446 in ejectments from the High Court.
5. Of the total increase of both kinds of ejectments 1,140 were for non-payment of rent, and 76 for other causes.
6. The pressure of the year told on the cottier tenants, the caretakers, servants, and herdsmen in the rural districts. The warrants to special bailiffs increased from 633 in 1880 to 1,240 in 1881.
7. The pressure as to labouring classes in the large and small towns though less than in 1880 was much greater than in 1879. The warrants to special bailiffs against weekly tenants in towns in 1881 being 13,073 or 2,869 more than 10,204, the number in 1879.
8. The sales in the Landed Estates Court produced only £811,256, slightly less than in 1880, but very much below the amount £792,000 in 1879, and still more below the amount £1,217,000 in 1874.
9. There was a corresponding reduction in the sales to tenants under the Bright classes of the Land Act of 1870, from 129 in 1879 to 45 in 1881, and from £117,421 to £30,842 in 1881.
10. The compensation to tenants decreed at Land Sessions £8,273 was slightly above the amount in 1880 (£8,204), but being much below the amount in 1878, £17,063.
11. The statistics of the Land Commission relating to only 3 months of 1881, has, as was done in the case of the introduction of the Land Act of 1870, been reserved to be included with the statistics of 1882.
12. The petitions in Bankruptcy which were 227 in 1877, rose in 1878 to 456, fell in 1880 to 323, and in 1881 to 233.

*Offices for  
Registration.*  
*Delay in con-  
solidating Offices for  
Registration.*

(b). OFFICES FOR REGISTRATION.

1. The consolidation of the offices connected with registration has not been carried out, though recommended by a Treasury Committee, so far back as 1874 and 1875, and by the Registry of Deeds Commission of 1878.
2. The reforms on these matters have been the work of private members, like Mr. Milnes's Bills of Sales Act and Lord Cairns' Conveyancing and Law of Property Bill.



3. In Scotland, acknowledgments of married women are taken before Justices of the Peace, and so all women are saved the cost of Petitory and Special Commissioners. In England, as many as 396 acknowledgments of married women were taken at Judges' Chambers, to save poor women the fees. In Ireland under a similar jurisdiction, only 2 were taken by a Judge of the High Court, and 1 by a County Court Judge.

4. Now the whole of this expensive procedure is proposed to be abolished in England and Ireland, by Lord Cairns' Conveyancing and Law of Property Bill, 1882.

5. The law as to Offices of Registration in Ireland has been allowed to fall into a very defective state.

6. So far back as 1866 the English and Irish Law and Chancery Commissioners reported that "They found the Law of Judgments of the Superior Courts of Common Law in Ireland and the process, practice, and procedure therein to be in a very complicated and unsatisfactory state, and to differ in some material respects from the law of England on that subject."

7. Then, in 1879, the Irish Registry of Deeds Commissioners made the recent recommendation "That the several Statutes relating to Judgments should be consolidated; that the system of registering Judgments as Mortgages should be discontinued; that Judgment Creditors should be unable to proceed summarily for the purpose of sale in the Chancery Division in cases where the debt did not exceed £100 and the valuation of the land does not exceed £60, Judgment shall attach as a lien only upon taking such proceedings and registering it as a *lis pendens*; that sales of chattels real under *fiats facias* should be discontinued, and the remedies of Judgment Creditors against them shall be the same as against estates of freehold."

8. Under the jurisdiction thus condemned of sales by *fiats facias*, conducted by Sub-sheriffs, no less than 7,448 sales took place in 1881, two years after this recommendation was made, and it was this complicated, burdensome, and embarrassing jurisdiction, condemned on this high authority that the landed proprietors had largely to rely on for the recovery of their rents.

9. The Registry of Deeds is compulsory in every county in Ireland, whilst only in two in England, and in England is so local as to have four registries in a single county, whilst in Ireland there is the same registry for all Ireland. Then, in England, owners have the opportunity of adopting the improved Registry of Title under Lord Cairns' Act of 1879, while in Ireland the only alternative to a compulsory Registration of Deeds is a system of Record of Title, dating as far back as 1863, and based on Lord Westbury's Act for England, which was condemned by the Commission of 1870, and superseded by Lord Cairns' Act of 1875, not yet extended to Ireland.

10. Of all the branches of law that come under consideration in the Judicial Statistics the laws and organization of Offices for Registration are now in the most backward state, and contain the greatest amount of antiquated arrangements and legal principles, which have been condemned by Commissioners, Commissions, and by more recent Scotch and English precedents.

Part II.  
JUDICIAL  
STATISTICS.  
—  
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—  
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Registration.

Reformed Law as  
to acknowledg-  
ments of married  
women.

Unreformed and  
defective state of  
Law as to Office  
of Registration  
connected with  
transfer of land.

## PART II

GENERAL  
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since its introduction.Suggested extension  
of Local Admiralty Jurisdiction  
to some extent  
as in England.Success of Local  
Equitable Jurisdiction in Ireland.County Courts  
Jurisdiction in  
Lancashire.Suggested Equity  
jurisdiction to be  
substituted for  
Sheriff's sale.Suggested Local  
Bankruptcy Jurisdiction in Ireland  
as in England.

## (c). LOCAL ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.—LARGER DISTRICTS.

1. Some of the reforms which have been adopted for the extension of the Jurisdiction of the Local Courts on English and Scotch models have been very successful whilst others from some administrative defect do not show such satisfactory results.

2. The localisation of some branches of Admiralty Jurisdiction which was asked for by Foreign Consuls resident in Ireland has been very successful.

3. The Local Admiralty cases in Belfast were 11 for £37 each, and in Cork 27 for £235 each.

4. Thirty-seven of the English County Courts have Local Admiralty Jurisdiction. This would give for Irish population of population 8 of such Courts in Ireland, and as there are that number of Irish ports into which more than 25 foreign vessels enter in the course of the year a fair case is made for that amount of extension of Local Jurisdiction.

5. It might be supposed that the Irish Local Admiralty business was small compared with the English, but the average in the Irish Courts was 19, while the average in the English Courts in 1878 was only 10.

6. The extension of equitable jurisdiction to County Courts was proposed by Lord Chancellor O'Hagan, and carried by Lord Chancellor Hall in 1877, twelve years after the corresponding jurisdiction was given to Local Courts in England.

7. The Irish cases in 1881 were 659 as compared with 125 in the same population in England and Wales in 1879. The aggregate sums in disputed cases in Ireland amounted to £86,449 as compared with £17,569 in an equal population in England. These figures show the boon which this extension of jurisdiction has conferred on the humbler class of suitors.

8. In the Second Session of 1880, Lord O'Hagan carried the County Courts Jurisdiction in Lunacy, Ireland, Act. This reform gives to Local Courts the same power of providing care for the property and persons of lunatics of moderate and humble means, that Lord Chancellor Hall's Act of 1877 conferred in the case of minors, and there were 29 orders made in the year. A similar Reform was carried earlier in the same year for Scotland under the name of the Judicial Factors' Act. It had been recommended many years ago by the Scotch Law Commission, and was urged on Parliament each year since by the Scotch Lunacy Board, and for some years as to Ireland in the annual Statistical Reports. In this branch of reform Scotland and Ireland are now in advance of England.

9. The success of Local Equitable Jurisdiction in so short a time shows how successful would be the proposed substitution of equitable sales in the County Court, for the condemned Common Law sales by the Sheriff, of chattels real under the writ of *fiere facias*.

10. This success too places the delay of extending bankruptcy jurisdiction, originally a branch of equitable jurisdiction, to the Irish County Courts as an anomalous position. Up to 1872, there was local insolvency jurisdiction in 83 towns in Ireland; since then there has been practically no bankruptcy or insolvency jurisdiction, while for an equal population the English analogy would suggest 29 towns for such jurisdiction in a population like that of Ireland, and the Scotch analogy 31 towns.

11. What was proposed for Ireland, however, was only two local Bankruptcy Courts, the English Reform of forty years ago, whilst the more recent English Reform of giving all County Courts jurisdiction in bankruptcy, is still opposed.

PART II.

JUDICIAL

STATISTICS

—

Summary of

Report

—

Local Administration

in Justice—

Larger Districts

—

Inheritance

In Ireland

—

12. The imperfect organization of the Irish County Courts has led to another inconvenience to the poor and loss to the State. It is estimated that 35,000 persons die in Ireland each year, who could or did make a will, yet only 4,355 probates of wills or letters of administration are taken out.

13. The Scotch arrangements for proving wills would give for Irish population 51 towns where uncontested wills can be proved. There are, however, in Ireland only 19 towns.

14. The County Court Judges in Ireland have jurisdiction as to wills, but the local offices for wills have not as in Scotland been consolidated with the County Court Offices.

15. While the Irish District Registries of the Probate Court have not been consolidated with the County Court Offices, neither have they been used for all the Divisions of the High Court of Justice, and so Ireland has not yet the benefit of the District Registries of the High Court (which if as numerous in Ireland as in England, would be 16). These Registries were established for the reason recited in the English Judicature Act of 1873. That "it was expedient in order to facilitate the prosecution in country districts of such proceedings as might be more speedily, cheaply, and conveniently carried out therein."

Suggested extension of District Registries for Wills into Local Registries of High Court, as in England.

16. The local summonses for the commencement of actions in 1890 in England were 32,977, as compared with 35,333 in the Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer Divisions of the High Court; of these 32,977 local summonses, no less than 17,460 were new business, and only 14,517 transferred business from central to local office.

17. These figures show how much the legal profession lose in Ireland by the want of local facilities for law business in the High Court, which have existed in England, since 1874, and the staff to manage which already exists in Ireland, in the 16 District Registries of the Court of Probate.

18. To remedy a defect noticed in these statistics for some years, an important step has been taken by the third section of the Island Revenue Act of 1881, to afford greater local facilities for proving wills through the officers of Island Revenue, thus extending to Ireland the English solution of the difficulty; 22 towns have been appointed in addition to the 11 Probate Registry towns for the new system, this, with the Central Registries, gives 44 towns for proving wills of under £300 assets.

Local proof of Wills

19. If any difficulty arises in working the new system, the parties are referred to the offices of the District Registries, and the Widows of Intestates whose property is under £100, are referred to the Intestate Widows Acts. The new system gives Ireland the full benefit of the latest concessions in England on the question of local probate jurisdiction, but from the less perfect organization of the local officers, appears still in both countries inferior to the Scotch solution of the question. Having been only part of a year in operation there are no statistics included in this volume of the operation of the new Act.

20. The Intestate Widows Acts of 1873 and 1874 have failed in Ireland. There were only 27 proceedings in the year 1883, as compared with 32 in 1880.

Inferiority of the Intestate Widows Acts to the corresponding Scotch Acts.

Part II  
*Justice  
 Structures.*  
 —  
*Summary of  
 Report*  
 —  
*Local Administration  
 of Justice—  
 Larger Districts*  
 —

21. The Acts are very inferior to the concurrent and subsequent Scotch Acts, 36 & 37 Vic., c. 52; 38 & 39 Vic., c. 27. (1) The Scotch Acts provide the cheap proceeding for property up to £150. In Ireland the limit is £100. (2) The Scotch Acts extend to wills. The Irish are limited to intestacies. (3) The Scotch Acts prescribe the course to be pursued and supply the appropriate forms. (4) The Scotch Acts limit the cases by value only. The Irish, adopting a lower limit of value, exclude from the benefit of the reform those who reside within three miles of the office, then instead of utilising the Clerks of the 608 Petty Sessions Courts, giving a really local machinery for poor people, the 40 Clerks of the Peace alone are used.

*Local Administration  
 of Justice—  
 Smaller Districts*  
 —  
*Reform of mode of  
 payment of Petty  
 Sessions Clerks.*

### (3). LOCAL ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.—SMALLER DISTRICTS

1. The reform which Mr Edward F. Litten, M.P., Q.C., has carried in the office of Petty Sessions Clerks has laid the foundation for these officers being used for the peering of wills and as subordinate officers of both Irish County Courts and the High Court of Justice. This has already been commenced by the preference shown to them as Commissioners for taking Affidavits.

*Disparities  
 of Petty  
 Sessions Courts  
 from essential  
 attendance of  
 Magistrates.*

2. The serious hardships on the poor of having so many Petty Sessions Courts postponed for nonattendance of Magistrates (884 in 1878), having come specially under the notice of the Lord Lieutenant in the spring of 1879, a circular was addressed by His Grace's direction to Lieutenants of Counties in Ireland, bringing the statistics of each Petty Sessions Court in the County for the year 1878 under the Lieutenants' notice, with a view either to secure more punctual attendance of the present magistrates, or to lead to new appointments where necessary.

3. Although this circular was issued in the middle of the year, the postponements in Ulster were reduced, in 1879, from 146 to 90, in Munster from 245 to 192, and in Leinster from 228 to 211. In Connaught, however, the evil increased, in 1879, from 263 to 275 postponements, and the subject led to a return being moved for by a Connaught member in the House of Commons. The returns for 1881 show an increase of the hardship in Ulster from 90 to 97, in Munster from 192 to 216. In Connaught the postponements increased from 275 to 287, and now are 13 per cent. of the days on which Courts held. Leinster alone shows a decrease from 211 in 1879 to 209 in 1881.

4. The defects which have been noticed in Local Court administration turn chiefly on two reforms in Local Court administration. If the Sub-Sheriffs were made permanent, and, as in Scotland, consolidated with the Clerk of Crown and Peace, so as to strengthen the Local Staff just as the High Bailiff is being consolidated with the Registrar of the County Courts in England, and if the Petty Sessions Clerks in each of the 187 towns where the County Court is held (other than the County Towns) were made Officers of the County Courts, the degree of localisation of jurisdiction which prevails in Scotland and England might be conveniently extended to Ireland at a trifling expense.

W NEDLSON HANCOCK.

## APPENDIX OF TABLES.\*

FOUR PARTS 1.—ENTAILMENTS (1).—SARAL BAINI CHANDASTHAR. SYSTEMS OF ENTAILMENT, WITH FORMULATIONS OF CAUSALITY, AND CONCEPTS OF CAUSE AND CONSEQUENCE OF THINGS, IN THE CAUSE, AND CAUSE UNDER THE DIFFERENT HEADS OF THINGS, WITH THE PROPOSITIONS, AND ALSO BY THE MAJORITY'S DECISION, AND ALSO BY CONCEPTS AND DISCRETS SPECIALLY CHANGED, IN THE YEAR 1821, MARCH 1821, UNDER THE IMPERIALTY OF THE

[illegible]

<sup>a</sup> *Pinus densata* is the taxonomical model in part I of the monograph published in 1976 in *Forest Sci.*

\* The Newberry has 40 vintage books, and are listed at the [www.newberry.org](http://www.newberry.org) website. *Chicago's Newberry* is a special site—included in part II.

From 115.—REJECTING RESOLUTIONS of the FARMER in CONVENTION, and in CONVENTION of OTHERS, on the 30th day of September, 1831.

[illegible]

It is the general strategy of Google to raise the probability of Dublin County and this is given as 0.12. By defaulting the probability of the Metropolitan Police District (MPS), measured by the Metropolitan Police District (MPS) we have the figure as 0.12. This is the figure as 0.12. This is the figure as 0.12.

1. Signature of the person or persons at the time of the seizure of the property, as the case may be.

TABLE IV.—AVERAGE CRIMES IN COURTHOUSES AND COURTHOUSES OF CRIMINALS AND OFFENSES FOR EXTRA FORMS, FOR THE YEAR 1900 AND PREVIOUS YEARS			
Grand Number of Extra Form chargeable in the Year— usually to the month of September 1900.	LAST	Grand Number of Extra Form chargeable in the Year— usually to the month of December 1900.	Monthly average of Extra Form during the Year
1900	1901	1902	1903

PART V.—A STATEMENT OF THE COST OF THE ROYAL IRISH CONSUMERS' FUND, including all Items of Expenditure which have a direct bearing and reference to the Charge proper for Consumables purposes, from 1st April 1890, to 31st March 1891.

	a	b	c	d
Department of Defense Selection and Assessment	14,000	1	0	0
U.S. House of Representatives	511,000	2	0	0
Confidential	11,000	1	0	0
Army Administration, Management and Logistics	1,000	0	0	0
Business Bureau	10,000	12	0	0
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers	40,000	100	0	0
U.S. Army Medical Department Center and School	500,000	1	0	0
Personnel and Organization	1,000	0	0	0
Headquarters	1	0	0	0
Total	1,136,000	133	0	0

4. For Corollary 4.7, Agreement of Tables 1000, 6, 7, and 8

POLICE TABLE 2.—ENCLOSUREMENTS (X).—*Source: Metropolitan Police Bureau of Enclosures, with Participation of Division, and Data under the Acting  
Bureau of Statistics, with the Prisoners paid by Per Minute's Treasury, in the year ended 31st March 1902, made by the Commissioner of Police.*

TABLE 1.—OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF POLICE

[illegible]

Page 11.—Continuation of District three census Report

[illegible]\* *Id.*, *Exord. p. 10*—Quæstio. 10. Quæstio. 10.† *B. Boyer* pers.—Crawfish in Maryland, 1961.

J. F. Ward—Harris Oil Co., Inc., 1001 N. Main St., Houston, Tex.

Page 111.....Tennis Palace Court.

FABRI	Degree of Injuries	Expenditures					Cost of Expenditures							
		Magistrate	Clerk	Police Officer (and Constable)	Prison (and Jail)	Total	Indemnity	Food and Amusement	Food and Lights	Books, Stationery and Miscellaneous Charges	Telephone and Telegrams	Taxes, Rent	Personal Allowance, Traveling, Laundry	
Police Court	1	4	11	10	1	44	\$ 4 00	\$ 1 10	1 00	5 00	12 11	1 00	10 00	6 00

\* He passed to a better day, Sept. 1, 1988, with terminal cancer of the lungs. Cause of death: Myocardial infarction from 400 to 45,000 and 17,000 to 21,000 each.

**PART IV**—A Statement of the Cases of the DOMINICAN REPUBLICAN FORMER PRISON, including all those names of Expenditure which have a direct bearing and reference to the Cases before the Police Tribunal, from the April, 1861, to the March, 1863.

[illegible]

POLICE TABLE 3.—CHEMICAL CLASSES.—RETURN of the NUMBER within the Jurisdiction of each Police District in London, in the Month of April, 1901, of known EXCESSIVE DRINKERS, DRUG-MANUS, and SUBVERTED PERSONS of LEVY, and of the NUMBER WHOSE REQUEST.

[illegible]

FIGURE TABLE 4.—STATUS OF INDENTURABLE OFFENSES (NOT Disposed of Separately). NUMBER OF CALIFORNIA GOVERNMENTS IN EACH FEDERAL DISTRICT ON JAN. 22, 1922, BY TYPE OF OFFENSE, BY NUMBER OF FEDERAL AGENTS, AND BY NUMBER OF THE OFFENSES OPENED UPON, IN THE YEAR-ENDED 1921. DECEMBER, 1922.

[illegible]





POLICE TABLE 6—RETURN OF INDICTABLE OFFENSES (not Deposed of Separately). *Continued from the Census Completed in 1999*

[illegible]

Report, and Account of Officers of Town, so far as known to the Police, on the Year ended 31st December, 1883, made by the Inspectors-General

[illegible]

POLICE TABLE 3.—REPORTS OF PERSONS PROSECUTED AGAINST FOR OFFENCES EXTENUATED SUMMARILY. Total Number of Persons Prosecuted

[illegible]

United States JUSTICE, in each Case, and County of City or of Town, specifying the Case, as the Year ended 31st December, 1863, made by the Inspector-General

[illegible]

POLICE TABLE 1—OFFENSES DETERMINED BY SEX—RANGE of Total of Persons who were frequently cited during 1994

OFFENSES PUNISHABLE BY JUDICIAL	PRISON IN PENITENTIARY INSTITUTION												PRISON IN HOUSE OF CORRECTIONS															
	TOTAL				RECEIVED				DISCHARGED				OTHER THAN HOUSE				THE HOUSE				THAT WERE				THE HOUSE			
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F				
Administration of Justice, etc.	100	34	221	17	9	20	47																					
Assault, Aggravated, on Women and Children	305	44	444	37	30	209	45	4	17	2	10	3	10	3	10	3	10	3	10	3	10	3	10	3				
Assault, Simple, on Women and Children	1,019	140	1,159	102	114	1,049	117	10	176	10	176	10	176	10	176	10	176	10	176	10	176	10	176					
Assault, Simple, on Men	1,019	140	1,159	102	114	1,049	117	10	176	10	176	10	176	10	176	10	176	10	176	10	176	10	176					
Assault, Simple, on Men	1,019	140	1,159	102	114	1,049	117	10	176	10	176	10	176	10	176	10	176	10	176	10	176	10	176					
Assault, Simple, on Men	1,019	140	1,159	102	114	1,049	117	10	176	10	176	10	176	10	176	10	176	10	176	10	176	10	176					
Assault, Simple, on Men	1,019	140	1,159	102	114	1,049	117	10	176	10	176	10	176	10	176	10	176	10	176	10	176	10	176					
Assault, Simple, on Men	1,019	140	1,159	102	114	1,049	117	10	176	10	176	10	176	10	176	10	176	10	176	10	176	10	176					
Assault, Simple, on Men	1,019	140	1,159	102	114	1,049	117	10	176	10	176	10	176	10	176	10	176	10	176	10	176	10	176					
Assault, Simple, on Men	1,019	140	1,159	102	114	1,049	117	10	176	10	176	10	176	10	176	10	176	10	176	10	176	10	176					
Assault, Simple, on Men	1,019	140	1,159	102	114	1,049	117	10	176	10	176	10	176	10	176	10	176	10	176	10	176	10	176					
Assault, Simple, on Men	1,019	140	1,159	102	114	1,049	117	10	176	10	176	10	176	10	176	10	176	10	176	10	176	10	176					
Assault, Simple, on Men	1,019	140	1,159	102	114	1,049	117	10	176	10	176	10	176	10	176	10	176	10	176	10	176	10	176					
Assault, Simple, on Men	1,019	140	1,159	102	114	1,049	117	10	176	10	176	10	176	10	176	10	176	10	176	10	176	10	176					
Assault, Simple, on Men	1,019	140	1,159	102	114	1,049	117	10	176	10	176	10	176	10	176	10	176	10	176	10	176	10	176					
Assault, Simple, on Men	1,019	140	1,159	102	114	1,049	117	10	176	10	176	10	176	10	176	10	176	10	176	10	176	10	176					
Assault, Simple, on Men	1,019	140	1,159	102	114	1,049	117	10	176	10	176	10	176	10	176	10	176	10	176	10	176	10	176					
Assault, Simple, on Men	1,019																											

1900s JOURNAL, the sixth Class of Officers, in the Year-ended 31st December 1904, and the ENTRY of the PANGLOSS, made by Inspector-General

[illegible]

TABLE 2.—ARTISTS OF PRISONERS PROSECUTED AGAINST FOR OFFENCES DETERMINED REMARKABLE. — *Not one of the Prisoners, is each Page*  
*Prisoners, against the Prisoner whose Case was Determined Removable by the Governor in the Year ended 31st December, 1884.*

[illegible]



1910S TABLE 19.—RETURN OF CLARK OF PERSONS PROCEEDED AGAINST IN CASES OF VIOLATION OF S-SYSTEM AND SUMMARY BY THE YEAR IN WHICH  
 1910S  
 1910S

PROPERTY GROUP, NAME OF CITY (or OF DISTRICT)	I.—CLASS OF PROPERTY (Estimated values in dollars)														II.—CLASS OF PROPERTY (Estimated values in dollars)													
	Single-family dwellings							Multiple-family dwellings							Commercial buildings							Manufacturing buildings						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
LEWISTON	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
City of Lewiston	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
City of Lewiston	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
City of Lewiston	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
City of Lewiston	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
City of Lewiston	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
City of Lewiston	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
City of Lewiston	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
City of Lewiston	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
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City of Lewiston	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
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City of Lewiston	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
City of Lewiston	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
City of Lewiston	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
City of Lewiston	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
City of Lewiston	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
City of Lewiston	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11</																	

[illegible]

FIGURE 1. *Source of Forests Destroyed (in acres and percent) of four Dams or Dams and Reservoirs in 1993*

[illegible]

STATE PRISON.—TABLE 1.—CLASSIFICATION OF ORDINARY CRIMINALS Committed during the year 1961. Derived by Census Prison Bureau

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

(1) AS TO DESIGN OF INSTRUMENT	Status East on 1/1/50		Rank of East on 1/1/50 in property		Rank of West on 1/1/50		Age on 1/1/50		Individual on 1/1/50	
	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W
Transfer to all Legal Heirs, Parents,	1,125	1,141	4,000	3,949	11,000	3,750	371	3	37	3

[illegible]

TABLE 2.—STATE PRISONS RETURN BY GENERAL PRISONERS BOARD showing: I. Presence in Civilian and Laborer Domestic Prisoners at the end of 1900, including "Dispersed," with the number of military convicts, and convicts committed under Lord Lansdowne's Warrant, 64 Vic., c. 4, to Larger Detainee Prisons during the Year 1901, and the number of the age of 16 years.

TABLE 2.—STATE PRISONS RETURN BY GENERAL PRISONS BOARD showing:—I. Prisons as Contained and Persons Detained Therein at the end of 1902, including "Jungos," with the number of ordinary criminals and persons committed under Lord Landgrave's Warrant, 64 Geo. 3, c. 4, to Larger Detainee Prisons during the Year 1902, and the share the age of 16 years.														TABLE 3.—PRISONS AND SMALLER DETAINEE PRISONS (Inclusive of the end of 1902, with the number committed to each of such prisons during the Year.)													
GENERAL LAND-LORDS' DETAINEE PRISONS.	Persons in custody at end of 1902.				Persons committed during the year 1902.				Persons committed during the year 1902.				Persons committed during the year 1902.				Persons committed during the year 1902.										
	N.	W.	M.	T.	N.	W.	M.	T.	N.	W.	M.	T.	N.	W.	M.	T.	N.	W.	M.	T.							
Asbury, (containing 1000 persons.)	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000							
Asbury, (containing 1000 persons.)	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000							
Asbury, (containing 1000 persons.)	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000							
Asbury, (containing 1000 persons.)	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000							
Asbury, (containing 1000 persons.)	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000							
Asbury, (containing 1000 persons.)	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000							
Asbury, (containing 1000 persons.)	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000							
Asbury, (containing 1000 persons.)	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000							
Asbury, (containing 1000 persons.)	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000							
Asbury, (containing 1000 persons.)	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000							
Asbury, (containing 1000 persons.)	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000							
Asbury, (containing 1000 persons.)	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000							
Asbury, (containing 1000 persons.)	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000							
Asbury, (containing 1000 persons.)	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000							
Asbury, (containing 1000 persons.)	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000							
Asbury, (containing 1000 persons.)	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000							
Asbury, (containing 1000 persons.)	1000	10																									

TABLE 4.—PRISONERS on SHORT SENTENCE PRISONS at end of 1962, with Yearly Correction to total in 1961.

GROUP RECEIVING BENEFITS	In monthly or bi-monthly		Discontinued benefits (except as a result of)		Returned on benefits for other reasons (except as a result of)		Other Payments received	
	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W
To total	94	2	3,700	120	107	110	117	64

TABLE 1.—STAFF AND COST BY STATE FISCAL YEAR

- [illegible]

CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS AT ARREST, COMMUNION, AND QUARTER SESSIONS—TABLE 1—Continued for EACH OFFENSE and CLASS.

[illegible]

\* De n el l'ús considerat, se consideren, respectivament, unes unitats



CEMINAL PROCEEDINGS—TABLE—CONTS.—ACCOUNT for the Year ended 31st of March, 1861, of the SUMS PAID by His Majesty's TREASURY for CEMINAL PROCEEDINGS, and AMOUNT of COPIES under such PAID, from THEIR Majesties

[illegible]

<sup>10</sup> The Census indicates reports that this survey includes special ties to the Attorney General and special Census Staffing. *Indian in the case of the number of (30) Page 4, and suggest of some Census workers for 62 months.*



INFORMATORY SCHOOLS.—1. RETURN showing AGE, YEARS OF INSTRUCTION, previous COMMITMENTS\* and SOCIAL CONDITIONS of the BOYS and GIRLS leaving, under Sect 50 & 51 Vic., c. 26, the Informatory Schools during the Year 1882, made by the Inspector of Informatory and Industrial Schools.

SCHOOL.	Sex.	AGE YEARS.				YEARS OF INSTRUCTION.				PREVIOUS COMMITMENTS.				SOCIAL CONDITIONS ON LEAVING.									
		Under 10.	10 to 12.	12 to 14.	14 to 16.	Under 10.	10 to 12.	12 to 14.	14 to 16.	Under 10.	10 to 12.	12 to 14.	14 to 16.	Pauper.	Destitute.	Pauper.	Destitute.	Pauper.	Destitute.	Pauper.	Destitute.	Pauper.	Destitute.
<b>BOYS.</b>																							
Malone, Dublin.	10	4	7	10	2	4	7	10	2	4	7	10	2	4	7	10	2	4	7	10	2	4	7
Deane, Co. Cork.	11	5	10	12	17	5	10	12	17	5	10	12	17	5	10	12	17	5	10	12	17	5	10
St. Michael's, Dublin.	12	6	11	13	18	6	11	13	18	6	11	13	18	6	11	13	18	6	11	13	18	6	11
St. Michael's, Dublin.	13	7	12	14	19	7	12	14	19	7	12	14	19	7	12	14	19	7	12	14	19	7	12
St. Michael's, Dublin.	14	8	13	15	20	8	13	15	20	8	13	15	20	8	13	15	20	8	13	15	20	8	13
<b>Girls.</b>																							
St. Michael's, Dublin.	15	9	14	16	21	9	14	16	21	9	14	16	21	9	14	16	21	9	14	16	21	9	14
St. Michael's, Dublin.	16	10	15	17	22	10	15	17	22	10	15	17	22	10	15	17	22	10	15	17	22	10	15
St. Michael's, Dublin.	17	11	16	18	23	11	16	18	23	11	16	18	23	11	16	18	23	11	16	18	23	11	16
<b>Total.</b>		104	170	184	214	104	170	184	214	104	170	184	214	104	170	184	214	104	170	184	214	104	170
<b>Grand Total.</b>		104	170	184	214	104	170	184	214	104	170	184	214	104	170	184	214	104	170	184	214	104	170

INFORMATORY SCHOOLS.—2. RETURN showing the NUMBER of BOYS and GIRLS UNDER DETENTION, COMMITTED, DISCHARGED, and REMOVED in the Year 1882, made by the Inspector of Informatory and Industrial Schools.

SCHOOL.	AGES OF CHILDREN ON ENTRANCE IN YEAR.				AGES OF CHILDREN ON LEAVING IN YEAR.				AGES OF CHILDREN ON DETENTION IN YEAR.				AGES OF CHILDREN ON DISCHARGE IN YEAR.				AGES OF CHILDREN ON REMOVAL IN YEAR.			
	Under 10.	10 to 12.	12 to 14.	14 to 16.	Under 10.	10 to 12.	12 to 14.	14 to 16.	Under 10.	10 to 12.	12 to 14.	14 to 16.	Under 10.	10 to 12.	12 to 14.	14 to 16.	Under 10.	10 to 12.	12 to 14.	14 to 16.
<b>BOYS.</b>																				
Malone, Dublin.	11	7	10	12	11	7	10	12	11	7	10	12	11	7	10	12	11	7	10	12
Deane, Co. Cork.	12	10	12	14	12	10	12	14	12	10	12	14	12	10	12	14	12	10	12	14
St. Michael's, Dublin.	13	11	13	15	13	11	13	15	13	11	13	15	13	11	13	15	13	11	13	15
St. Michael's, Dublin.	14	12	14	16	14	12	14	16	14	12	14	16	14	12	14	16	14	12	14	16
<b>Girls.</b>																				
St. Michael's, Dublin.	15	13	15	17	15	13	15	17	15	13	15	17	15	13	15	17	15	13	15	17
St. Michael's, Dublin.	16	14	16	18	16	14	16	18	16	14	16	18	16	14	16	18	16	14	16	18
St. Michael's, Dublin.	17	15	17	19	17	15	17	19	17	15	17	19	17	15	17	19	17	15	17	19
<b>Total.</b>	104	170	184	214	104	170	184	214	104	170	184	214	104	170	184	214	104	170	184	214
<b>Grand Total.</b>	104	170	184	214	104	170	184	214	104	170	184	214	104	170	184	214	104	170	184	214

\* Those who are under 16 years of age, but who are not under 16 years of age, are not included in this return.



REPORT FROM SCHOOLS to BE SENT showing OCCASIONS of COMMITTEES and REPRESENTATIVES passed upon BYES and DOWNS RECEIVED during the Year 1899.  
Made by the Inspector of Institutions and Technical Schools

[illegible]

REFORMATORY SCHOOLS.—A HISTORY OF OFFENCES of which the BOYS and GIRLS were CONVICTED, who were RECEIVED under Act 21 & 22 Vic. c. 10, 1858  
REFORMATORY SCHOOLS during the Year 1861 Made by the Inspector of Reformatory and Industrial Schools

[illegible]







Appendix—I. The Number of those under Detention at the end of the Year 1863, and whether Committed by Lord Lieutenant's Warrant or by Decision, II. The Prisoners of this or Offence Committed or as Dangerous Lunatics, apparently attached to be Committed, and IV. The Number Committed during the Year under each class of Authority. Lunatic Asylums.

Great Detention.																							
Prisoners of this or Offence Committed or as Dangerous Lunatics, apparently attached to be Committed, and IV. The Number Committed during the Year under each class of Authority.		Lunatic Asylums.		Lunatic Asylums.		Lunatic Asylums.		Lunatic Asylums.		Lunatic Asylums.		Lunatic Asylums.		Lunatic Asylums.		Lunatic Asylums.		Lunatic Asylums.		Lunatic Asylums.		Lunatic Asylums.	
Prisoners of this or Offence Committed or as Dangerous Lunatics, apparently attached to be Committed, and IV. The Number Committed during the Year under each class of Authority.	Prisoners of this or Offence Committed or as Dangerous Lunatics, apparently attached to be Committed, and IV. The Number Committed during the Year under each class of Authority.	Prisoners of this or Offence Committed or as Dangerous Lunatics, apparently attached to be Committed, and IV. The Number Committed during the Year under each class of Authority.	Prisoners of this or Offence Committed or as Dangerous Lunatics, apparently attached to be Committed, and IV. The Number Committed during the Year under each class of Authority.	Prisoners of this or Offence Committed or as Dangerous Lunatics, apparently attached to be Committed, and IV. The Number Committed during the Year under each class of Authority.	Prisoners of this or Offence Committed or as Dangerous Lunatics, apparently attached to be Committed, and IV. The Number Committed during the Year under each class of Authority.	Prisoners of this or Offence Committed or as Dangerous Lunatics, apparently attached to be Committed, and IV. The Number Committed during the Year under each class of Authority.	Prisoners of this or Offence Committed or as Dangerous Lunatics, apparently attached to be Committed, and IV. The Number Committed during the Year under each class of Authority.	Prisoners of this or Offence Committed or as Dangerous Lunatics, apparently attached to be Committed, and IV. The Number Committed during the Year under each class of Authority.	Prisoners of this or Offence Committed or as Dangerous Lunatics, apparently attached to be Committed, and IV. The Number Committed during the Year under each class of Authority.	Prisoners of this or Offence Committed or as Dangerous Lunatics, apparently attached to be Committed, and IV. The Number Committed during the Year under each class of Authority.	Prisoners of this or Offence Committed or as Dangerous Lunatics, apparently attached to be Committed, and IV. The Number Committed during the Year under each class of Authority.	Prisoners of this or Offence Committed or as Dangerous Lunatics, apparently attached to be Committed, and IV. The Number Committed during the Year under each class of Authority.	Prisoners of this or Offence Committed or as Dangerous Lunatics, apparently attached to be Committed, and IV. The Number Committed during the Year under each class of Authority.	Prisoners of this or Offence Committed or as Dangerous Lunatics, apparently attached to be Committed, and IV. The Number Committed during the Year under each class of Authority.	Prisoners of this or Offence Committed or as Dangerous Lunatics, apparently attached to be Committed, and IV. The Number Committed during the Year under each class of Authority.	Prisoners of this or Offence Committed or as Dangerous Lunatics, apparently attached to be Committed, and IV. The Number Committed during the Year under each class of Authority.	Prisoners of this or Offence Committed or as Dangerous Lunatics, apparently attached to be Committed, and IV. The Number Committed during the Year under each class of Authority.	Prisoners of this or Offence Committed or as Dangerous Lunatics, apparently attached to be Committed, and IV. The Number Committed during the Year under each class of Authority.	Prisoners of this or Offence Committed or as Dangerous Lunatics, apparently attached to be Committed, and IV. The Number Committed during the Year under each class of Authority.	Prisoners of this or Offence Committed or as Dangerous Lunatics, apparently attached to be Committed, and IV. The Number Committed during the Year under each class of Authority.	Prisoners of this or Offence Committed or as Dangerous Lunatics, apparently attached to be Committed, and IV. The Number Committed during the Year under each class of Authority.	Prisoners of this or Offence Committed or as Dangerous Lunatics, apparently attached to be Committed, and IV. The Number Committed during the Year under each class of Authority.	
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
PART I.—APPENDIX TO THE COMMISSIONER OF PRISONS, IN CONNECTION WITH THE YEAR 1863.																							
PART II.—PRISONERS OF DETENTION IN PRISONS IN IRELAND, IN CONNECTION WITH THE YEAR 1863.																							
PART III.—PRISONERS OF DETENTION IN PRISONS IN IRELAND, IN CONNECTION WITH THE YEAR 1863.																							
PART IV.—APPENDIX TO THE COMMISSIONER OF PRISONS, IN CONNECTION WITH THE YEAR 1863.																							





(H) HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE—CHANCERY DIVISION—DEUTON of PROCEEDINGS in the OFFICE of the CLERK of PROCEEDINGS and WATTS, the do  
Tomb 1822, made by the CLERK of Provisions and Waters

[illegible]

4) HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE - CHANCERY DIVISION - Masters of Proceedings in the Office of the Lord Chancellor's Secretary, made by the Lord Chancellor. Similarly, made in the Office of the Registrar at the Rolls made by the Registrar at the Rolls, in the Year 1891

[illegible]













CA) HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE—QUEEN'S BENCH, COMMON PLEAS, AND EXCHEQUER DIVISIONS.—Reviews of the Facts and Reasons of the Actions Taken or otherwise dropped or in force, in the Year 1887, made by the Commissioners

[illegible]

(7) DUKES COUNTY COURT APPEALS--RECORDS OF SHIMSHU OF APPEALS turned for binding before a Special Judge of Supreme Court in the Year 1883, from the Records of the Govt. and County Courts of the County of DUKES, made by the Sheriff and for JOHN TAYLOR (Jury) 1870, 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 253

[illegible]

(12) QUEBEC RESISTANCE, COMBINED FLEET AND RECONSTRUCTION DIVISIONS OF THE ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE—ATTENTION OF CANADIAN INVESTIGATORS REQUIRED TO  
 CANADIAN CREST, NUMBER 20-21-22-23, Vol. 100, Nos. 1 and 2, for the year 1981, by the ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE.

FORWARDED UNDER STAT 30A in Vol. 100		Quarterly Results		Quarterly Totals		Half-Yearly Results		Total	
		Results Quarterly Judge	Results Quarterly Bench	Results Quarterly Judge	Results Quarterly Bench	Results Half-Yearly Judge	Results Half-Yearly Bench	Results Half-Yearly Judge	Results Half-Yearly Bench
Number of Applications in rules Court of Quarter in County Court Stat. 30		22	22	4	37	20	47	42	77
Applications granted, or refused		11	5	7	24	31	37	42	77
Number of Applications in rules Court of Trial in County Court Stat. 30		22	4	4	10	26	30	46	76
Applications granted, or refused		10	2	2	7	14	16	24	40

[p.] HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE, QUEEN'S BENCH DIVISION, (CROWN SIDE—4.) Proceedings other than Cases moved to Any Trial.—Errors of Green's Counsel, Argument, and Matters in the Cause, Bona, for the Year 1883

[illegible]

Q-1) WATERS of the Current referred for Trial, and EVIDENCE of the Current Taken in Court, together with the ANSWERS ENCOUNTERED by DEFENDANTS and the MEMBERS of each CHAMBER of JURY.

[illegible]

**NOTE:** This Review has also subject to The General Observations appended: Green-Globe Editors, Criminal and Political Statistics, 1870, page 104.

(26.) PROCEEDINGS as to ELECTION PETITIONS—Reviews of Petitions lodged in 1991, made by the MASTER of the CHANCERY TOLBUT OFFICES of the  
HIGH COURT of JUSTICE

[illegible]

(24) CHIEF COURT OF JUSTICE, MINNEAPOLIS DIVISION - REVEREND  
SENE - Review of Proceedings in the year 1961, made by the Ministry  
of the Doctrine

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Accountant's Report	
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Minutes of June and November 1934 and the various Minutes of 1934	
Committee on Education	

(24) HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE, COMMON PLEAS DIVISION.—*Nathan of Paderborn v. Paderborn* [1964] 1 W.L.R. 1369, 1370, 1371, 1372, 1373, 1374, 1375, 1376, 1377, 1378, 1379, 1380, 1381, 1382, 1383, 1384, 1385, 1386, 1387, 1388, 1389, 1390, 1391, 1392, 1393, 1394, 1395, 1396, 1397, 1398, 1399, 1400, 1401, 1402, 1403, 1404, 1405, 1406, 1407, 1408, 1409, 1410, 1411, 1412, 1413, 1414, 1415, 1416, 1417, 1418, 1419, 1420, 1421, 1422, 1423, 1424, 1425, 1426, 1427, 1428, 1429, 1430, 1431, 1432, 1433, 1434, 1435, 1436, 1437, 1438, 1439, 1440, 1441, 1442, 1443, 1444, 1445, 1446, 1447, 1448, 1449, 1450, 1451, 1452, 1453, 1454, 1455, 1456, 1457, 1458, 1459, 1460, 1461, 1462, 1463, 1464, 1465, 1466, 1467, 1468, 1469, 1470, 1471, 1472, 1473, 1474, 1475, 1476, 1477, 1478, 1479, 1480, 1481, 1482, 1483, 1484, 1485, 1486, 1487, 1488, 1489, 1490, 1491, 1492, 1493, 1494, 1495, 1496, 1497, 1498, 1499, 1500, 1501, 1502, 1503, 1504, 1505, 1506, 1507, 1508, 1509, 1510, 1511, 1512, 1513, 1514, 1515, 1516, 1517, 1518, 1519, 1520, 1521, 1522, 1523, 1524, 1525, 1526, 1527, 1528, 1529, 1530, 1531, 1532, 1533, 1534, 1535, 1536, 1537, 1538, 1539, 1540, 1541, 1542, 1543, 1544, 1545, 1546, 1547, 1548, 1549, 1550, 1551, 1552, 1553, 1554, 1555, 1556, 1557, 1558, 1559, 1560, 1561, 1562, 1563, 1564, 1565, 1566, 1567, 1568, 1569, 1570, 1571, 1572, 1573, 1574, 1575, 1576, 1577, 1578, 1579, 1580, 1581, 1582, 1583, 1584, 1585, 1586, 1587, 1588, 1589, 1590, 1591, 1592, 1593, 1594, 1595, 1596, 1597, 1598, 1599, 1600, 1601, 1602, 1603, 1604, 1605, 1606, 1607, 1608, 1609, 1610, 1611, 1612, 1613, 1614, 1615, 1616, 1617, 1618, 1619, 1620, 1621, 1622, 1623, 1624, 1625, 1626, 1627, 1628, 1629, 1630, 1631, 1632, 1633, 1634, 1635, 1636, 1637, 1638, 1639, 1640, 1641, 1642, 1643, 1644, 1645, 1646, 1647, 1648, 1649, 1650, 1651, 1652, 1653, 1654, 1655, 1656, 1657, 1658, 1659, 1660, 1661, 1662, 1663, 1664, 1665, 1666, 1667, 1668, 1669, 1670, 1671, 1672, 1673, 1674, 1675, 1676, 1677, 1678, 1679, 1680, 1681, 1682, 1683, 1684, 1685, 1686, 1687, 1688, 1689, 1690, 1691, 1692, 1693, 1694, 1695, 1696, 1697, 1698, 1699, 1700, 1701, 1702, 1703, 1704, 1705, 1706, 1707, 1708, 1709, 1710, 1711, 1712, 1713, 1714, 1715, 1716, 1717, 1718, 1719, 1720, 1721, 1722, 1723, 1724, 1725, 1726, 1727, 1728, 1729, 1730, 1731, 1732, 1733, 1734, 1735, 1736, 1737, 1738, 1739, 1740, 1741, 1742, 1743, 1744, 1745, 1746, 1747, 1748, 1749, 1750, 1751, 1752, 1753, 1754, 1755, 1756, 1757, 1758, 1759, 1760, 1761, 1762, 1763, 1764, 1765, 1766, 1767, 1768, 1769, 1770, 1771, 1772, 1773, 1774, 1775, 1776, 1777, 1778, 1779, 1780, 1781, 1782, 1783, 1784, 1785, 1786, 1787, 1788, 1789, 1790, 1791, 1792, 1793, 1794, 1795, 1796, 1797, 1798, 1799, 1800, 1801, 1802, 1803, 1804, 1805, 1806, 1807, 1808, 1809, 1810, 1811, 1812, 1813, 1814, 1815, 1816, 1817, 1818, 1819, 1820, 1821, 1822, 1823, 1824, 1825, 1826, 1827, 1828, 1829, 1830, 1831, 1832, 1833, 1834, 1835, 1836, 1837, 1838, 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, 1843, 1844, 1845, 1846, 1847, 1848, 1849, 1850, 1851, 1852, 1853, 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868, 1869, 1870, 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043,

PROCEDURES	Number
Self-acknowledgments and oral hearing	120
Number issues selected before Special Commission	121
" " " " Special Commission	2
" " " " Subgroup of Work Group of Judges	2
" " " " Official Court Judges under Justice Bruck and	2
Proposed Commission on the subject	1
Special Commission proposed	1
Formation of Acknowledgments	1

(18.) INDUSTRY OF JUDGMENTS.—Review of Proceedings in the Office for the Year 1881, made by the REGISTRAR of JUDGMENTS.[illegible]



(24) HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE—CHANCERY DIVISION—LAW JUDGES—RETURN OF PROCEEDINGS IN THE RECORDS OF TITLE OFFICE for the Year ended 31st December 1961. Held by the RECORDING OFFICE.

[illegible]

\* Of this type, 25,500 were released by the Forest of Wicks, ending the provision of the Tangled Property Improvement Act.

and a SUMMARY OF THESE INDICATORS—NUTRITIONAL STATUS of WOMEN in 1988, made by the Research

[illegible]

2024 HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE - CONSOLIDATED TAXING OFFICE - *Estimates of Proceedings in the Office of Master Cullen for the Year 2024*

NATURE OF TRANSACTIONS*	Number of Checks and Electronic Payments	Number of Bills Issued	Number of Checks in Cash Form	Number of Credit Notes	Accepted and Deposited Checks and Electronic Payments	Amount of Cash Collected	Amount of Cash Disbursed
						2014	2013
Operating Activities							
General Operating Cash Receipts Less net of the Effect of Company Spenddowns, net of 2014, and Miscellaneous Payments	31	100	10	100	10	1,000	1,000
Operating Cash Receipts	31	100	10	100	10	1,000	1,000
Operating Cash Disbursements	31	100	10	100	10	1,000	1,000
Operating Cash Receipts	31	100	10	100	10	1,000	1,000
Operating Cash Disbursements	31	100	10	100	10	1,000	1,000
Operating Cash Receipts	31	100	10	100	10	1,000	1,000
Operating Cash Disbursements	31	100	10	100	10	1,000	1,000
Operating Cash Receipts	31	100	10	100	10	1,000	1,000
Operating Cash Disbursements	31	100	10	100	10	1,000	1,000
Operating Cash Receipts	31	100	10	100	10	1,000	1,000
Operating Cash Disbursements	31	100	10	100	10	1,000	1,000
Operating Cash Receipts	31	100	10	100	10	1,000	1,000
Operating Cash Disbursements	31	100	10	100	10	1,000	1,000
Operating Cash Receipts	31	100	10	100	10	1,000	1,000
Operating Cash Disbursements	31	100	10	100	10	1,000	1,000
Operating Cash Receipts	31	100	10	100	10	1,000	1,000
Operating Cash Disbursements	31	100	10	100	10	1,000	1,000
Operating Cash Receipts	31	100	10	100	10	1,000	1,000
Operating Cash Disbursements	31	100	10	100	10	1,000	1,000
Operating Cash Receipts	31	100	10	100	10	1,000	1,000
Operating Cash Disbursements	31	100	10	100	10	1,000	1,000
Operating Cash Receipts	31	100	10	100	10	1,000	1,000
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Operating Cash Receipts	31	100	10	100	10	1,000	1,000
Operating Cash Disbursements	31	100	10	100	10	1,000	1,000
Operating Cash Receipts	31	100	10	100	10	1,000	1,000
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Operating Cash Disbursements	31	100	10	100	10	1,000	1,000
Operating Cash Receipts	31	100	10	100	10	1,000	1,000
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Operating Cash Receipts	31	100	10	100	10	1,000	1,000
Operating Cash Disbursements	31	100	10	100	10	1,000	1,000
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Operating Cash Disbursements	31	100	10	100	10	1,000	1,000
Operating Cash Receipts	31	100	10	100	10	1,000	1,000
Operating Cash Disbursements	31	100	10	100	10	1,000	1,000
Operating Cash Receipts	31	100	10	100	10	1,000	1,000
Operating Cash Disbursements	31	100	10	100	10	1,000	1,000
Operating Cash Receipts	31	100	10	100	10	1,000	1,000
Operating Cash Disbursements	31	100	10	100	10	1,000	1,000
Operating Cash Receipts	31	100	10	100	10	1,000	1,000
Operating Cash Disbursements	31	100	10	100	10	1,000	1,000
Operating Cash Receipts	31	100	10	100	10	1,000	1,000
Operating Cash Disbursements	31	100	10	100	10	1,000	

*J. Am. Statist. Assoc.* **92**(458):1029-1037

2023 COMMON-LAW TAXING OFFICER — Bureau of Professionalism No. 00787 for the Year 1888, made by the Census Bureau

PROCEEDINGS	Discharge of Duty of Board announced	discharge of duties completed	discharge of duties announced & com- pleted	Approval of Stock Purchase Order
Quarterly Mtg. Resolving Issues Agreement with the purchasing of Fulbright components of Fulbright new software	1-1-17 10/11/17 10/11/17 10/11/17	1-1-17 10/11/17 10/11/17 10/11/17	1-1-17 10/11/17 10/11/17 10/11/17	1-1-17 10/11/17 10/11/17 10/11/17
Total	4-4-17	10-11-17	10-11-17	10-11-17
Board of Directors, Financial Committee, Legal Committee, etc.	1-1-17 10/11/17	1-1-17 10/11/17	1-1-17 10/11/17	1-1-17 10/11/17
Number of Discharge of Duties	1-1-17	10-11-17	10-11-17	10-11-17
Number of Discharge of Duties completed	1-1-17	10-11-17	10-11-17	10-11-17
Number of Discharge of Duties announced	1-1-17	10-11-17	10-11-17	10-11-17
Number of Discharge of Duties announced & completed	1-1-17	10-11-17	10-11-17	10-11-17

3. This source is entirely omitted by the editors of the *Relatives* by 134-35.

865 LAND JUDGES-TAKING OFFICE - RETURN OF PROCEEDINGS to the TAKING OFFICE for the Year ended 30th August, 1881, made by the TARIFF COMMISSIONER.

Particulars	Amount of Rs. Lakhs	Balance forward	Rs. Amount in Profit
Amount of Cash Certified from 1st August, 1957, to 30th August, 1957, inclusive, and Cash Bank during above period. Net Profit Certified.	16,42 4 2 Lakhs P A	3,584 0 2	33,075 11 2
Net Total Certified and Vouched during above period.	25,510 P A		

In 1970 he then says that was stated by Walter Grealy and Mr. Thomas at which time Tanning offered him his knowledge. Since the Bureau dated July 1968, the Bureau believes it is likely that your firm had January to first December, and during that time the Tanning offers.

403 HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE—CHANCERY DIVISION—(1) RECEIVERS' OFFICE OF LAND JUDGES—RETURN for the Year 1882, made by the Receivers

[illegible]

(N) EMPLOYERS AND GUARANTOR Accounting proof, which are filed in COMMERCE BANKING and TRUST DIVISION, by CLERK of EMPLOYERS and GUARANTOR.

Item	Number of accounts opened in 2013	Result of such Accounts
By introduction of knowledgeable Member-Markets	759	\$267,640
By Referrals to other Advisors (110 total)	799	\$113,650
Total	1,558	\$381,290

\* This purchase does not include the 10 accounts in Liberty Mutuals taken by the Lead Policy, which are subject to the next following review of the Savings Department, First Class.

(b) LEMACT DEPARTMENT, YOUR COUSIN - Rayner of Falmouth in the Service of the Admiralty in LEMACT in the Year ended 31st December, 1942.

[illegible]

(VI) PROBATE AND MATRIMONIAL DIVISION OF THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE.—PROBATE DIVISION  
RETURN OF PROCEEDINGS of the DIVISION and PRINCIPAL JUDGMENT in the Year 1961

[illegible]



(96) HIGH COURT OF ADMIRALTY.—4 RETURN OF PROCEEDINGS in the HIGH COURT OF ADMIRALTY of IRELAND for the Year ended 31st December, 1904.

[illegible]<sup>a</sup> Growth of *Staphylococcus*, *Streptococcus*, *Acinetobacter*, and *Yersinia*.

<sup>1</sup> FALLARIN et al. (1990) and other surveys in FARMED the beginning and end of the 1980s, and CORRAL of ANGELES EXTENDED and FOLLO during the same time.

[illegible][illegible]



(66) KING COUNTY OF JUDITH — (FOREMAN AND MATHEMATICAL DIVISION) — RETURN of PROCEEDINGS in the Office of the ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL for the Year ended 31 October 1884, made by the ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL.

ended 31 October 1984, made by the ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL					
Only, involving all other States (not just Tanzania)	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class	4th Class	5th Class
1st Class	4	4	4	4	4
2nd Class	10	10	10	10	10
3rd Class	10	10	10	10	10
4th Class	10	10	10	10	10
5th Class	10	10	10	10	10
6th Class	10	10	10	10	10
7th Class	10	10	10	10	10
8th Class	10	10	10	10	10
9th Class	10	10	10	10	10
10th Class	10	10	10	10	10
11th Class	10	10	10	10	10
12th Class	10	10	10	10	10
13th Class	10	10	10	10	10
14th Class	10	10	10	10	10
15th Class	10	10	10	10	10
16th Class	10	10	10	10	10
17th Class	10	10	10	10	10
18th Class	10	10	10	10	10
19th Class	10	10	10	10	10
20th Class	10	10	10	10	10
21st Class	10	10	10	10	10
22nd Class	10	10	10	10	10
23rd Class	10	10	10	10	10
24th Class	10	10	10	10	10
25th Class	10	10	10	10	10
26th Class	10	10	10	10	10
27th Class	10	10	10	10	10
28th Class	10	10	10	10	10
29th Class	10	10	10	10	10
30th Class	10	10	10	10	10
31st Class	10	10	10	10	10
32nd Class	10	10	10	10	10
33rd Class	10	10	10	10	10
34th Class	10	10	10	10	10
35th Class	10	10	10	10	10
36th Class	10	10	10	10	10
37th Class	10	10	10	10	10
38th Class	10	10	10	10	10
39th Class	10	10	10	10	10
40th Class	10	10	10	10	10
41st Class	10	10	10	10	10
42nd Class	10	10	10	10	10
43rd Class	10	10	10	10	10
44th Class	10	10	10	10	10
45th Class	10	10	10	10	10
46th Class	10	10	10	10	10
47th Class	10	10	10	10	10
48th Class	10	10	10	10	10
49th Class	10	10	10	10	10
50th Class	10	10	10	10	10
51st Class	10	10	10	10	10
52nd Class	10	10	10	10	10
53rd Class	10	10	10	10	10
54th Class	10	10	10	10	10
55th Class	10	10	10	10	10
56th Class	10	10	10	10	10
57th Class	10	10	10	10	10
58th Class	10	10	10	10	10
59th Class	10	10	10	10	10
60th Class	10	10	10	10	10
61st Class	10	10	10	10	10
62nd Class	10	10	10	10	10
63rd Class	10	10	10	10	10
64th Class	10	10	10	10	10
65th Class	10	10	10	10	10
66th Class	10	10	10	10	10
67th Class	10	10	10	10	10
68th Class	10	10	10	10	10
69th Class	10	10	10	10	10
70th Class	10	10	10	10	10
71st Class	10	10	10	10	10
72nd Class	10	10	10	10	10
73rd Class	10	10	10	10	10
74th Class	10	10	10	10	10
75th Class	10	10	10	10	10
76th Class	10	10	10	10	10
77th Class	10	10	10	10	10
78th Class	10	10	10	10	10
79th Class	10	10	10	10	10
80th Class	10	10	10	10	10
81st Class	10	10	10	10	10
82nd Class	10	10	10	10	10
83rd Class	10	10	10	10	10
84th Class	10	10	10	10	10
85th Class	10	10	10	10	10
86th Class	10	10	10	10	10
87th Class	10	10	10	10	10
88th Class	10	10	10	10	10
89th Class	10	10	10	10	10
90th Class	10	10	10	10	10
91st Class	10	10	10	10	10
92nd Class	10	10	10	10	10
93rd Class	10	10	10	10	10
94th Class	10	10	10	10	10
95th Class	10	10	10	10	10
96th Class	10	10	10	10	10
97th Class	10	10	10	10	10
98th Class	10	10	10	10	10
99th Class	10	10	10	10	10
100th Class	10	10	10	10	10
101st Class	10	10	10	10	10
102nd Class	10	10	10	10	10
103rd Class	10	10	10	10	10
104th Class	10	10	10	10	10
105th Class	10	10	10	10	10
106th Class	10	10	10	10	10
107th Class	10	10	10	10	10
108th Class	10	10	10	10	10
109th Class	10	10	10	10	10
110th Class	10	10	10	10	10
111th Class	10	10	10	10	10
112th Class	10	10	10	10	10
113th Class	10	10	10	10	10
114th Class	10	10	10	10	10
115th Class	10	10	10	10	10
116th Class	10	10	10	10	10
117th Class	10	10	10	10	10
118th Class	10	10	10	10	10
119th Class	10	10	10	10	10
120th Class	10	10	10	10	10
121st Class	10	10	10	10	10
122nd Class	10	10	10	10	10
123rd Class	10	10	10	10	10
124th Class	10	10	10	10	10
125th Class	10	10	10	10	10
126th Class	10	10	10	10	10
127th Class	10	10	10	10	10
128th Class	10	10	10	10	10
129th Class	10	10	10	10	10
130th Class	10	10	10	10	10
131st Class	10	10	10	10	10
132nd Class	10	10	10	10	10
133rd Class	10	10	10	10	10
134th Class	10	10	10	10	10
135th Class	10	10	10	10	10
136th Class	10	10	10	10	10
137th Class	10	10	10	10	10
138th Class	10	10	10	10	10
139th Class	10	10	10	10	10
140th Class	10	10	10	10	10
141st Class	10	10	10	10	10
142nd Class	10	10	10	10	10
143rd Class	10	10	10	10	10
144th Class	10	10	10	10	10
145th Class	10	10	10	10	10
146th Class	10	10	10	10	10
147th Class	10	10	10	10	10
148th Class	10	10	10	10	10
149th Class	10	10	10	10	10
150th Class	10	10	10	10	10
151st Class	10	10	10	10	10
152nd Class	10	10	10	10	10
153rd Class	10	10	10	10	10
154th Class	10	10	10	10	10
155th Class	10	10	10	10	10
156th Class	10	10	10	10	10
157th Class	10	10	10	10	10
158th Class	10	10	10	10	10
159th Class	10	10	10	10	10
160th Class	10	10	10	10	10
161st Class	10	10	10	10	10
162nd Class	10	10	10	10	10
163rd Class	10	10	10	10	10
164th Class	10	10	10	10	10
165th Class	10	10	10	10	10
166th Class	10	10	10	10	10
167th Class	10	10	10	10	10
168th Class	10	10	10	10	10
169th Class	10	10	10	10	10
170th Class	10	10	10	10	10
171st Class	10	10	10	10	10
172nd Class	10	10	10	10	10
173rd Class	10	10	10	10	10
174th Class	10	10	10	10	10
175th Class	10	10	10	10	10
176th Class	10	10	10	10	10
177th Class	10	10	10	10	10
178th Class	10	10	10	10	10
179th Class	10	10	10	10	10
180th Class	10	10	10	10	10
181st Class	10	10	10	10	10
182nd Class	10	10	10	10	10
183rd Class	10	10	10	10	10
184th Class	10	10	10	10	10
185th Class	10	10	10	10	10
186th Class	10	10	10	10	10
187th Class	10	10	10	10	10
188th Class	10	10	10	10	10
189th Class	10	10	10	10	10
190th Class	10	10	10	10	10
191st Class	10	10	10	10	10
192nd Class	10	10	10	10	10
193rd Class	10	10	10	10	10
194th Class	10	10	10	10	10
195th Class	10	10	10	10	10
196th Class	10	10	10	10	10
197th Class	10	10	10	10	10
198th Class	10	10	10	10	10
199th Class	10	10	10	10	10
200th Class	10	10	10	10	10
201st Class	10	10	10	10	10
202nd Class	10	10	10	10	10
203rd Class	10	10	10	10	10
204th Class	10	10	10	10	10
205th Class	10	10	10	10	10
206th Class	10	10	10	10	10
207th Class	10	10	10	10	10
208th Class	10	10	10	10	10
209th Class	10	10	10	10	10
210th Class	10	10	10	10	10
211st Class	10	10	10	10	10
212nd Class	10	10	10	10	10
213th Class	10	10	10	10	10
214th Class	10	10	10	10	10
215th Class	10	10	10	10	10
216th Class	10	10	10	10	10
217th Class	10	10	10	10	10
218th Class	10	10	10	10	10
219th Class	10	10	10	10	10
220th Class	10	10	10	10	10
221st Class	10	10	10	10	10
222nd Class	10	10	10	10	10
223rd Class	10	10	10	10	10
224th Class	10	10	10	10	10
225th Class	10	10	10	10	10
226th Class	10	10	10	10	10
227th Class	10	10	10	10	10
228th Class	10	10	10	10	10
229th Class	10	10	10	10	10
230th Class	10	10	10	10	10
231st Class	10	10	10	10	10
232nd Class	10	10	10	10	10
233rd Class	10	10	10	10	10
234th Class	10	10	10	10	10
235th Class	10	10	10	10	10
236th Class	10	10	10	10	10
237th Class	10	10	10	10	10
238th Class	10	10	10	10	10
239th Class	10	10	10	10	10
240th Class	10	10	10	10	10
241st Class	10	10	10	10	10
242nd Class	10	10	10	10	10
243rd Class	10	10	10	10	10
244th Class	10	10	10	10	10
245th Class	10	10	10	10	10
246th Class	10	10	10	10	10
247th Class	10	10	10	10	10
248th Class	10	10	10	10	10
249th Class	10	10	10	10	10
250th Class	10	10	10	10	10
251st Class	10	10	10	10	10
252nd Class	10	10	10	10	10
253rd Class	10	10	10	10	10
254th Class					

(18) HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE - CHANCERY DIVISION - ENTERIES of PROCEEDINGS in the Office of the ATTORNEY GENERAL for the Year ended 1st October 1881  
made by the ATTORNEY GENERAL.

[illegible]

(41.) HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE—STAMPS AND TAXES.—(1.) A RETURN showing the amount received in respect of the following denominations of Stamps for the year ended 31st Dec, 1981, viz, Subordinate Judge's Registry, Registry of Deeds, Admiralty Court, Surrogacy, and Chancery Fund in Lunacy Matters, by CONTROLLERS OF STAMPS AND TAXES.

[illegible]

## (9) RETURN BY ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL.

Amount of percentage to Unstable Income Tax 2010—	d	e	f
Cash, —	1,000	10	11
Government Bond; pay cash, 2010,	—	100	11

(41) SUPREME COURT OF APPEAL—HER MAJESTY'S COURT OF APPEAL, IRELAND—STATUS OF TROCKENBROSSE IN THE YEAR 1931, made by the Ambassador of the German Government

I. APPEALS FROM DECISIONS OF HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE.						
NATURE OF DECISIONS.	TOTAL.	GRANTED DECISIONS.	GRANTS NOT DECIDED.	GRANTS PAID (AMOUNT).	EXCHANGE DECISIONS.	GRANTS PAID (NATURE OF DECISIONS).
1. Appeals from Final Judgments.						
a. Appeals from Final Judgments.	4	0	0	0		
b. Appeals from Final Judgments.	11	0	0	0	4	
c. Appeals from Final Judgments.	11	0	0	0	17	0
d. Appeals from Final Judgments.	11	0	0	0	11	0
e. Appeals from Final Judgments.	11	0	0	0	11	0
f. Appeals from Final Judgments.	11	0	0	0	11	0
2. Appeals from Interlocutory Decisions.						
a. Appeals from Interlocutory Decisions.	3	1	0	1		
b. Appeals from Interlocutory Decisions.	11	0	0	0	11	
c. Appeals from Interlocutory Decisions.	11	0	0	0	11	
d. Appeals from Interlocutory Decisions.	11	0	0	0	11	
e. Appeals from Interlocutory Decisions.	11	0	0	0	11	
3. Appeals from Decisions of the High Court of Justice.						
a. Appeals from Decisions of the High Court of Justice.	11	0	0	0	11	
b. Appeals from Decisions of the High Court of Justice.	11	0	0	0	11	
c. Appeals from Decisions of the High Court of Justice.	11	0	0	0	11	
d. Appeals from Decisions of the High Court of Justice.	11	0	0	0	11	
e. Appeals from Decisions of the High Court of Justice.	11	0	0	0	11	
f. Appeals from Decisions of the High Court of Justice.	11	0	0	0	11	
4. Appeals from Decisions of the High Court of Justice.						
a. Appeals from Decisions of the High Court of Justice.	11	0	0	0	11	
b. Appeals from Decisions of the High Court of Justice.	11	0	0	0	11	
c. Appeals from Decisions of the High Court of Justice.	11	0	0	0	11	
d. Appeals from Decisions of the High Court of Justice.	11	0	0	0	11	
e. Appeals from Decisions of the High Court of Justice.	11	0	0	0	11	
f. Appeals from Decisions of the High Court of Justice.	11	0	0	0	11	

See Warren's *Course of Accountancy*—continued

B. APPROVED BUDGET EXPENDITURE ON CHARGE						
DATE OF ENCUMBRANCE	TOTAL	EXPENSE TO BUDGETARY UNIT	HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE	NUMBER OF VOTING MEMBERS	SPEND CASH RECEIVED	
1. Approved						
Awarding a hearing to an encumbrance of year	1	1				
Set from Budget for year	20	4		2	4	
Spent during the year	0	0	1		1	
Difference (Spent - 1)		1				
Awarding a hearing at start of year	1		1		1	
C. SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS						
DEBITED ON CHECK FROM WHOM APPOINTED	APPROVED BY CHIEF JUSTICE	PAID TO THE BUDGETARY UNIT	DEBITED TO THE FUND	APPROVED BY THE COURT	PAID TO THE BUDGETARY UNIT	APPROVED BY THE COURT
1. Clerical Expenses	14	31	0	0		
Janitor's Wages (Janitor)	14	31	1	1		
Courtroom First Services	0	0	0	0		
Business Expenses	11	24	1	1		
Travelling and Miscellaneous Disbursements	0	0	0	0		
Furniture in Courtroom	0	0	0	0		
High Court of Judicature	0	0	0	0		
Registry and Process Expenses	0	0	0	0		
Land Costs received	0	0	0	0		
Total debited	150	86	2	2		

2. Debit of DEBITED which Court of Appeal has

150

(2) SUPPLEMENTAL COUNTS OF APPEAL.—DOCKET FOR CROWN CASES RESERVED.—RETURN showing CASES reserved for the consideration of the Court in the Year 1881, the DOCKET before which the Cases stand for Trial, the OFFENCES CHARGED, and JUDGMENT of the Court in each Case. By the Clerk of the Crown Office, George A. Southey.

No.	Case/Issue which occurred in Trial	Management	Judgment of the Judge	Remarks
1	Buyer's failure to accept goods on 10th	Selling and financing contract terminated	Buyer's failure	Agreement is given in 2000

(4) SUPREME COURT ON APPEAL.—CASES SENTENCED for the JUDGES of QUEEN'S BENCH, COMMON PLEAS, and EXCHEQUER DIVISIONS as to FIDUCIARY and other CASES not within the 11 & 12 Vic., c. 25, in the Year 1862, by the Master of the Chancery Office, Queen's Bench Division.

No.	State of Facts	Quotation relating to facts	Observations
1	Gravelly Tullahoma Highway, Arkansas, 1898—(See Appendix B, Photographs)	The Tullahoma Preservationists	No mention in <i>Gravelly Tullahoma</i> to gravel pits or sand pits. Listed in <i>Arkansas</i> as sanding for macadamizing.
2	Gravelly Tullahoma Highway, Arkansas, 1898—(See Appendix B, Photographs)		
3	Gravelly Tullahoma Highway, Arkansas, 1898—(See Appendix B, Photographs)		
4	Gravelly Tullahoma Highway, Arkansas, 1898—(See Appendix B, Photographs)	at 40 ft. Visc. = 10, 5, 4, and 44 ft. 11 The = 100, a 10	Not listed in 1898.

ON SUPPLEMENTARY CHARTS OF ASTRAL—PHYSICAL IN HOLLAND—NOTES OF JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS of the PRIVY COUNCIL in the Year 1611.

NATURE OF TRANSACTIONS	Kilowatts	Duration from 1950	REVENUE					Funding in dollars of Year
			Applications Approved			Approved		
			Received	Rejected	Withdrawn	By New Britain, Inc., Hartford, Conn.	By New Britain, Inc., Hartford, Conn.	
Applications for Deline in General Act, under The Transmission Company, Inc.,	4	3	1	3		-		3
Revenue applied: Deline made by Local Government under the Public Account.	3	-	3					3
Revenue applied By New Britain, Inc. made by the Department of Public Utilities.	3					1	2	

(64) SUPREME COURTS OF APPEAL.—APPEALS BEFORE HER MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.—REPORTS of the PROCEEDINGS of the JUDICIAL COMMITTEE of PRIVY COUNCIL in the Year 1882, made by the BISHOPMAN of the Privy Council.

Crsm.	Shiller-Siegel	Revised by	Crsm. applied from	How Pagano et al.
5.104	—	—	—	—

(4) SUPREME COURT OF APPEAL.—HOUSE OF LORDS.—RETURN of APPEALS and CAUSES = NUNCE from IRELAND for the Year 1861, made by the CLERK of the Parliaments.

	Total.	Cost of Replication Dues.	Cost of Appeal.
Number of Quotas purchased			
Do. ordinary,	2		0
Do. Standard,	3	1	
Number of Judgments on			
Reverent with division	1		1
Costs waiting for Hearing,	1		2
Total Amount of Fees,	£ 4 11 0	£ 0 0 0	£ 3 3 0

(44.) LOCAL COUNTS OF ADMIRALTY - PRINCETON, N.J. in the Year 1882, from Returns made by the Admiralty.

PLANT WITH SHORT FIELD	Plant Number or Abbreviation or Name	Age of Yeast	Food Given	Amount of Starch	Amount of Solids (Starch Excluded)	Indican Excess		Sediment Amount	Residue at End
						Total Order of Count	In Each reading Order at end of year		
2. <i>Trillium</i>	11	0		0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0		
3. <i>Orchid</i>	12	0		0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	10	0
4. <i>Orchid</i>	13	0		0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	10	0

(8) JOHN COURT OF JUSTICE—PROBATE AND MATRIMONIAL DIVISION—LOCAL PROBATE BUSINESS—TABLE OF PROCEEDINGS before the DISTRICT REGISTRARS in the Year 1882, and of the AMOUNT of PROBATE DUTY received from Returns made by the DISTRICT REGISTRARS.

[illegible]



U.S. DISTRICT COURT OF JUSTICE - PROCEEDINGS ON CIRCUIT - Class A. - Proceedings in Custom entered for Trial in the Customs, Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, Exchequer, and Masters Divisions, on January 15 the Year 1881, from Returns made by JAMES J. KENNEDY

TOWNSHIP AND COUNTY OF ORIGIN 10-0-0 TOWNSHIP 10-0-0 TOWNSHIP 10-0-0 TOWNSHIP	COUNTY BIRTHS AND TOWNS							COUNTY AND COUNTY OF ORIGIN AND OF TOWNSHIP AND OF TOWNSHIP AND OF TOWNSHIP	COUNTY BIRTHS AND TOWNS						
	COUNTY BIRTHS		TOWNSHIP BIRTHS						COUNTY BIRTHS		TOWNSHIP BIRTHS				
	County Births	Township Births	County Births	Township Births	County Births	Township Births	County Births		Township Births	County Births	Township Births	County Births	Township Births		
10-0-0 TOWNSHIP	1	1						10-0-0 TOWNSHIP	1	1					
10-0-0 TOWNSHIP	1	1						10-0-0 TOWNSHIP	1	1					
10-0-0 TOWNSHIP	1	1						10-0-0 TOWNSHIP	1	1					
TOTAL	3	3						TOTAL	3	3					
10-0-0 TOWNSHIP	1	1						10-0-0 TOWNSHIP	1	1					
10-0-0 TOWNSHIP	1	1						10-0-0 TOWNSHIP	1	1					
10-0-0 TOWNSHIP	1	1						10-0-0 TOWNSHIP	1	1					
TOTAL	3	3						TOTAL	3	3					
10-0-0 TOWNSHIP	1	1						10-0-0 TOWNSHIP	1	1					
10-0-0 TOWNSHIP	1	1						10-0-0 TOWNSHIP	1	1					
10-0-0 TOWNSHIP	1	1						10-0-0 TOWNSHIP	1	1					
TOTAL	3	3						TOTAL	3	3					
10-0-0 TOWNSHIP	1	1						10-0-0 TOWNSHIP	1	1					
10-0-0 TOWNSHIP	1	1						10-0-0 TOWNSHIP	1	1					
10-0-0 TOWNSHIP	1	1						10-0-0 TOWNSHIP	1	1					
TOTAL	3	3						TOTAL	3	3					
10-0-0 TOWNSHIP	1	1						10-0-0 TOWNSHIP	1	1					
10-0-0 TOWNSHIP	1	1						10-0-0 TOWNSHIP	1	1					
10-0-0 TOWNSHIP	1	1						10-0-0 TOWNSHIP	1	1					
TOTAL	3	3						TOTAL	3	3					
10-0-0 TOWNSHIP	1	1						10-0-0 TOWNSHIP	1	1					
10-0-0 TOWNSHIP	1	1						10-0-0 TOWNSHIP	1	1					
10-0-0 TOWNSHIP	1	1						10-0-0 TOWNSHIP	1	1					
TOTAL	3	3						TOTAL	3	3					

(21) HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE—PROCEEDINGS ON CERTIORARI—TABLE II—NATURE AND RESULT OF THE CAUSES TRIED IN EACH OF THE CIRCUITS IN THE YEAR 1891, 1892. Returns made by JAMES ROBERTSON.

[illegible]

ON HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE.—PROCEEDINGS ON CIRCUIT.—TABLE III.—NATURE OF THE CAUSES TRIED ON CIRCUIT, AND THE CLASS OF ACTIONS, AND THE AMOUNT RECOVERED, IN THE YEAR 1861, FROM INFORMATION BY JAMES H. HARRISON.

[illegible]

043 SEEN COPY OF JUSTICE—PROCEEDINGS ON COUNTY—TABLE IV.—PROCEEDINGS ON APPEALS AND AFFAIRS FROM FINANCE TRUST IN  
 THE AIRBORNE AND FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT, FROM BUREAU OF THE AIRBORNE, IN THE YEAR 1955

PORTS AND COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN AND DESTINATIONS ARRIVED AT ORIGINALLY		Tonnage during January from or to each of Belgium.						Tonnage during January from or to each of the seven countries lying on coast with their railway systems.										Tonnage from France from the Mediterranean Sea.						Tonnage from Africa or Asia.																	
		From Belgium.			To Belgium.			From Belgium.					To Belgium.					From France.			To France.			Other Ports to which arrived by Jugoslav Coast.	Tonnage from Africa or Asia.																
		By sea.			By rail.			By sea.					By rail.					By sea.			By rail.																				
		Arrived from Belgium.	Departed to Belgium.	Transit to Belgium.	Arrived from Belgium.	Departed to Belgium.	Transit to Belgium.	Arrived from Belgium.	Departed to Belgium.	Transit to Belgium.	Arrived from Belgium.	Departed to Belgium.	Transit to Belgium.	Arrived from Belgium.	Departed to Belgium.	Transit to Belgium.	Arrived from Belgium.	Departed to Belgium.	Transit to Belgium.																						
21st	22nd	23rd	24th	25th	26th	27th	28th	29th	30th	31st	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	13th	14th	15th	16th	17th	18th	19th	20th	21st	22nd	23rd	24th	25th	26th	27th	28th	29th	30th	31st
21st	22nd	23rd	24th	25th	26th	27th	28th	29th	30th	31st	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	13th	14th	15th	16th	17th	18th	19th	20th	21st	22nd	23rd	24th	25th	26th	27th	28th	29th	30th	31st
21st	22nd	23rd	24th	25th	26th	27th	28th	29th	30th	31st	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	13th	14th	15th	16th	17th	18th	19th	20th	21st	22nd	23rd	24th	25th	26th	27th	28th	29th	30th	31st
21st	22nd	23rd	24th	25th	26th	27th	28th	29th	30th	31st	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	13th	14th	15th	16th	17th	18th	19th	20th	21st	22nd	23rd	24th	25th	26th	27th	28th	29th	30th	31st

(3) HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE. PROCEEDINGS ON CERTIORARI.—TABLE V.—APPEALS from COUNTY COURT JUDGES and DISTRICT JUDGES in 1961, from Returns made by CLERKS of the Peace and Registrars of Magistrates.

COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS OF IRELAND AND OF IRELAND, INCLUDING DISTRICTS OF IRELAND	APPEALS from County Court Judges and District Judges				COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS OF IRELAND AND OF IRELAND, INCLUDING DISTRICTS OF IRELAND	APPEALS from County Court Judges			
	Returns	Returns		English Dist. Magistrates, District J.		Returns	Returns		English Dist. Magistrates, District J.
		at Bar	Private Bar				at Bar	Private Bar	
<b>County Courts</b>					<b>County Court Judges</b>				
County of Dublin	1	6	1		County of Dublin	0	0	0	1
County of Limerick	0	0	0	0	County of Limerick	0	0	0	0
County of Cork	0	1	0	0	County of Cork	0	0	0	0
County of Kerry	0	0	0	0	County of Kerry	0	0	0	0
County of Wick	0	0	0	0	County of Wick	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>District Courts</b>					<b>District Court Judges</b>				
County of Dublin	0	0	0	0	County of Dublin	0	0	0	0
County of Limerick	0	0	0	0	County of Limerick	0	0	0	0
County of Cork	0	0	0	0	County of Cork	0	0	0	0
County of Kerry	0	0	0	0	County of Kerry	0	0	0	0
County of Wick	0	0	0	0	County of Wick	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Magistrates' Courts</b>					<b>Magistrates' Courts</b>				
County of Dublin	0	0	0	0	County of Dublin	0	0	0	0
County of Limerick	0	0	0	0	County of Limerick	0	0	0	0
County of Cork	0	0	0	0	County of Cork	0	0	0	0
County of Kerry	0	0	0	0	County of Kerry	0	0	0	0
County of Wick	0	0	0	0	County of Wick	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>County Court Judges</b>					<b>County Court Judges</b>				
County of Dublin	0	0	0	0	County of Dublin	0	0	0	0
County of Limerick	0	0	0	0	County of Limerick	0	0	0	0
County of Cork	0	0	0	0	County of Cork	0	0	0	0
County of Kerry	0	0	0	0	County of Kerry	0	0	0	0
County of Wick	0	0	0	0	County of Wick	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>District Court Judges</b>					<b>District Court Judges</b>				
County of Dublin	0	0	0	0	County of Dublin	0	0	0	0
County of Limerick	0	0	0	0	County of Limerick	0	0	0	0
County of Cork	0	0	0	0	County of Cork	0	0	0	0
County of Kerry	0	0	0	0	County of Kerry	0	0	0	0
County of Wick	0	0	0	0	County of Wick	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Magistrates' Courts</b>					<b>Magistrates' Courts</b>				
County of Dublin	0	0	0	0	County of Dublin	0	0	0	0
County of Limerick	0	0	0	0	County of Limerick	0	0	0	0
County of Cork	0	0	0	0	County of Cork	0	0	0	0
County of Kerry	0	0	0	0	County of Kerry	0	0	0	0
County of Wick	0	0	0	0	County of Wick	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

(4) COUNTY COURTS AND DISTRICT COURTS.—TABLE I.—CIVIL BILL PROCEEDINGS, REPLEVIN, and after CIVIL BILL Served in 1961, from Returns made by Towns Districts appointed by COUNTY COURT JUDGES and DISTRICT JUDGES.

COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS OF IRELAND AND OF IRELAND, INCLUDING DISTRICTS OF IRELAND	Number of Towns Districts appointed	Number of Civil Bill Proceedings served in 1961	Number of Replevin Proceedings served in 1961	Number of Civil Bill Proceedings served in 1961		
				Number of Civil Bill Proceedings served in 1961		
				County Court Judges	District Judges	Other Civil Bill
<b>County Courts</b>						
County of Dublin	11	30	1	100	0	1,100
County of Limerick	0	0	0	0	0	1,100
County of Cork	0	0	0	0	0	1,100
County of Kerry	0	0	0	0	0	1,100
County of Wick	0	0	0	0	0	1,100
County of Dublin	11	30	1	100	0	1,100
County of Limerick	0	0	0	0	0	1,100
County of Cork	0	0	0	0	0	1,100
County of Kerry	0	0	0	0	0	1,100
County of Wick	0	0	0	0	0	1,100
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>District Courts</b>						
County of Dublin	0	0	0	0	0	0
County of Limerick	0	0	0	0	0	0
County of Cork	0	0	0	0	0	0
County of Kerry	0	0	0	0	0	0
County of Wick	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Magistrates' Courts</b>						
County of Dublin	0	0	0	0	0	0
County of Limerick	0	0	0	0	0	0
County of Cork	0	0	0	0	0	0
County of Kerry	0	0	0	0	0	0
County of Wick	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

(94) COUNTY COUNTS AND RECORDING COUNTS.—TABLE 2. FRACTIONAL INCHES IN ALL SIZES (except at Lower Stations, Tertiary Stations, and under Last, Already Swollen Art) in the Year 1881, from Stations made by Charles of the Peace and Department of Revenue

CITY OR TOWN	Police or Sheriff's Office	Total Revenue and Expense				Fire Protection				Police Department				Amenities				Classification of Revenue according to Source												
		Total Revenue		Total Expense		Revenue from Taxes		Revenue from Licenses		Revenue from Fines		Revenue from Other Sources		Revenue from Taxes		Revenue from Licenses		Revenue from Fines		Revenue from Other Sources		Revenue from Taxes		Revenue from Licenses		Revenue from Fines		Revenue from Other Sources		
		Revenue	Expense	Revenue	Expense	Revenue	Expense	Revenue	Expense	Revenue	Expense	Revenue	Expense	Revenue	Expense	Revenue	Expense	Revenue	Expense	Revenue	Expense	Revenue	Expense	Revenue	Expense	Revenue	Expense	Revenue	Expense	
		Revenue	Expense	Revenue	Expense	Revenue	Expense	Revenue	Expense	Revenue	Expense	Revenue	Expense	Revenue	Expense	Revenue	Expense	Revenue	Expense	Revenue	Expense	Revenue	Expense	Revenue	Expense	Revenue	Expense	Revenue	Expense	
Alameda	1	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Albany	2	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	
Albany	3	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	
Albany	4	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	
Albany	5	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	
Albany	6	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	
Albany	7	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	
Albany	8	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	
Albany	9	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	
Albany	10	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Albany	11	11,000	11,000																											

a. Individuals were killed after capture.

<sup>3</sup> Approximated by Clark et al. (1990).

<sup>c</sup> These figures were not checked by Clerk of Works.

(17) COUNTY COURTS AND NONCOUNTY COURTS.—TABLE 4.—RESULTS OF EQUITY CIVIL BILLS OR PROCEEDINGS IN THE YEAR 1969.  
From returns made by the CLERKS OF THE COURTS.

[illegible]

a. Excludes multi-family units where all units

#### 4. *Language 6 and off CERN*

+ *Agave americana* (millennium plant).

A 1.83 cm x 0.01 cm x 0.01 cm

a. *Yellomycin* 100

*J. S. Grew and R. A. Yund*

(10.) COURT COURTS—TABLE 1.—LAND SESSIONS, PROCEEDINGS in the year 1961, under § 1.

[illegible][illegible]









(18.) JUDGES—A PROCEEDING *in* JUDGES, COUNTY COURT JUDGES, and REFINING BARISTERS in respect of the Preparation, Revision, and Correction. In Reply of JAMES LANE and JAMES BROWN, from Entries made by the CLERK of the Peace.

[illegible]

• There is no Special Jury to hear the thousands of matters.



(3A) QUARTER SESSIONS COURTS.—TABLE showing NUMBER of APPEALS from MAGISTRATES and APPLICATIONS for SPIRIT LICENCES in the Year 1881, from Returns made by Clerks of the Peace.

COUNTY OF DUBLIN AND DISTRICTS (PROVINCE)	APPEALS FROM MAGISTRATES					APPLICANTS FOR SPIRIT LICENCES						
	Total.	At Bench.	Special.	Special.	Not registered in the year of application.	Total.	At Bench (Licence Holders)				At other Special Sessions	
							41 Special Sessions				Number Obtained.	Number Refused.
							Re-registered in the year.	On Application for the first time.	On Application for the first time.	On Application for the first time.		
County of Dublin	4	4				42	4	0	4		0	0
County of Dublin, Town of	2	2				20	2	0	2		0	0
County of Dublin, City of	22	22	10	12	0	122	0	22	22	0	22	0
County of Dublin, City of	7	7	4	3	0	42	17	24	4	0	17	0
County of Dublin, City of	2	2				34	0	34	0	0	0	0
County of Dublin, City of	2	2				30	0	30	0	0	0	0
County of Dublin, City of	1	1				40	0	40	0	0	0	0
County of Dublin, City of	11	11				40	11	29	0	0	11	0
County of Dublin, City of	14	14				40	14	26	0	0	14	0
County of Dublin, City of	4	4				40	4	36	0	0	4	0
County of Dublin, City of	24	24				24	24	0	0	0	24	0
County of Dublin, City of	0	0				11	0	11	0	0	0	0
Total	55	55	14	17	0	310	41	269	41	0	41	0
County of Dublin, City of	15	15	4	11	0	21	15	6	6	0	15	0
County of Dublin, City of	40	40	0	0	0	191	40	151	0	0	40	0
County of Dublin, City of	37	37	0	0	0	144	37	107	0	0	37	0
County of Dublin, City of	32	32	0	0	0	144	32	112	0	0	32	0
County of Dublin, City of	30	30	0	0	0	144	30	114	0	0	30	0
County of Dublin, City of	3	3	0	0	0	33	3	30	0	0	3	0
County of Dublin, City of	47	47	0	0	0	72	47	25	0	0	47	0
County of Dublin, City of	4	4	0	0	0	40	4	36	0	0	4	0
Total	101	101	44	22	0	570	101	469	41	0	101	0
County of Dublin, City of	30	30	0	0	0	123	0	123	0	0	0	0
County of Dublin, City of	20	20	0	0	0	67	20	47	0	0	20	0
County of Dublin, City of	20	20	0	0	0	107	20	87	0	0	20	0
County of Dublin, City of	4	4	0	0	0	16	4	12	0	0	4	0
County of Dublin, City of	6	6	0	0	0	69	6	63	0	0	6	0
County of Dublin, City of	14	14	0	0	0	10	14	0	0	0	14	0
County of Dublin, City of	11	11	0	0	0	10	11	0	0	0	11	0
County of Dublin, City of	11	11	0	0	0	39	11	28	0	0	11	0
County of Dublin, City of	11	11	0	0	0	39	11	28	0	0	11	0
County of Dublin, City of	4	4	0	0	0	31	4	27	0	0	4	0
County of Dublin, City of	31	31	0	0	0	31	31	0	0	0	31	0
Total	101	101	44	22	0	570	101	469	41	0	101	0
County of Dublin, City of	14	14	0	0	0	41	14	27	0	0	14	0
County of Dublin, City of	1	1	0	0	0	10	1	9	0	0	1	0
County of Dublin, City of	10	10	0	0	0	40	10	30	0	0	10	0
County of Dublin, City of	1	1	0	0	0	10	1	9	0	0	1	0
County of Dublin, City of	1	1	0	0	0	10	1	9	0	0	1	0
Total	41	41	0	0	0	111	41	70	0	0	41	0
County of Dublin, City of	41	41	0	0	0	111	41	70	0	0	41	0

a Includes applications withdrawn before judgment.

(3B) LOCAL CHANCERY COURTS.—TABLE of PROCEEDINGS in LORD MAYOR'S COURT and COURTS OF CHANCERY in the Year 1881, from Returns made by the Registrars.

NAME OF COURT.	No. of Suits Filed.	No. of Suits Dismissed.	No. of Suits Settled.	No. of Suits Judged.	Amount entered in all such suits.		Total of sums received on Judgment.	No. of Suits Dismissed.	Amount of Sums received on Dismissal.	Amount of Sums received on Judgment.	Application of Fees.						
					For Suits entered in Chancery.	For Suits entered in Court.					To the Registrar.	To the Clerk.	To the Solicitor.				
Principal Court of Chancery	184	10	17	16	4, 0, 0	2, 0, 0	4, 0, 0	14	2, 0, 0	4, 0, 0	0, 0, 0	0, 0, 0	0, 0, 0				
County of Dublin	120	10	15	15	0, 0, 0	1, 0, 0	0, 0, 0	0	0, 0, 0	0, 0, 0	0, 0, 0	0, 0, 0	0, 0, 0				
County of Dublin, City of	120	10	15	15	0, 0, 0	1, 0, 0	0, 0, 0	0	0, 0, 0	0, 0, 0	0, 0, 0	0, 0, 0	0, 0, 0				
County of Dublin, City of	120	10	15	15	0, 0, 0	1, 0, 0	0, 0, 0	0	0, 0, 0	0, 0, 0	0, 0, 0	0, 0, 0	0, 0, 0				
County of Dublin, City of	120	10	15	15	0, 0, 0	1, 0, 0	0, 0, 0	0	0, 0, 0	0, 0, 0	0, 0, 0	0, 0, 0	0, 0, 0				
County of Dublin, City of	120	10	15	15	0, 0, 0	1, 0, 0	0, 0, 0	0	0, 0, 0	0, 0, 0	0, 0, 0	0, 0, 0	0, 0, 0				
County of Dublin, City of	120	10	15	15	0, 0, 0	1, 0, 0	0, 0, 0	0	0, 0, 0	0, 0, 0	0, 0, 0	0, 0, 0	0, 0, 0				
County of Dublin, City of	120	10	15	15	0, 0, 0	1, 0, 0	0, 0, 0	0	0, 0, 0	0, 0, 0	0, 0, 0	0, 0, 0	0, 0, 0				
County of Dublin, City of	120	10	15	15	0, 0, 0	1, 0, 0	0, 0, 0	0	0, 0, 0	0, 0, 0	0, 0, 0	0, 0, 0	0, 0, 0				
County of Dublin, City of	120	10	15	15	0, 0, 0	1, 0, 0	0, 0, 0	0	0, 0, 0	0, 0, 0	0, 0, 0	0, 0, 0	0, 0, 0				
Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000				



SUPPLEMENTAL CRIMINAL TABLES SHOWING DISTRICTS PROCLAIMED AND PRESCRIBED

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(b) ENTERS showing the several DISTRICTS which were subject to PROCLAMATIONS under the above Act, on the 31st December, 1934

[illegible]

[6] Parkhurst of the Senate was introduced on 27th October, 1950, and 28th March, 1951.

PROTECTION OF PERSONS AND PROPERTY IN ISRAEL, 1948-1949

(b) RETURN showing CONTENTS and picture of CLOSURE "PERSONALIZED" under the provisions of the above Act, on the 2nd December, 1987.

[illegible]

## THE PEACE PRESERVATION (ISLANDS) ACT, 1982

(P) RETURN showing the several INSTANTS which were under the operation of PROCLAIMATIONS under the above Act, including the CARTRIDGE OR SAVING OF ARMS, etc. on the 24th day of December, 1881.

[illegible]

34. This document was produced pursuant to the ordering of ALJ No. 14 on the 11th day of May, 1994.

(c) The North Atlantic has performed against the carrying of arms, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851,

41. A profile of the County was presented at the 23rd of April, 1991.

(BA) RETURN during the second DISTRICT which were under the operation of PROCLAMATION under the above Act, prohibiting the CARRYING OF ARMS, &c, on the 1st day of December, 1831.

County in	Proclaimed Bureau	Date of Declaration
Bellevue	The Bureau	10 May 1941
Bellevue	The Bureau	10 April 1941
Bellevue	The Bureau	10 May 1941
Bellevue	The Bureau	10 April 1941
Bellevue	The Bureau	10 May 1941